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The China Mail.

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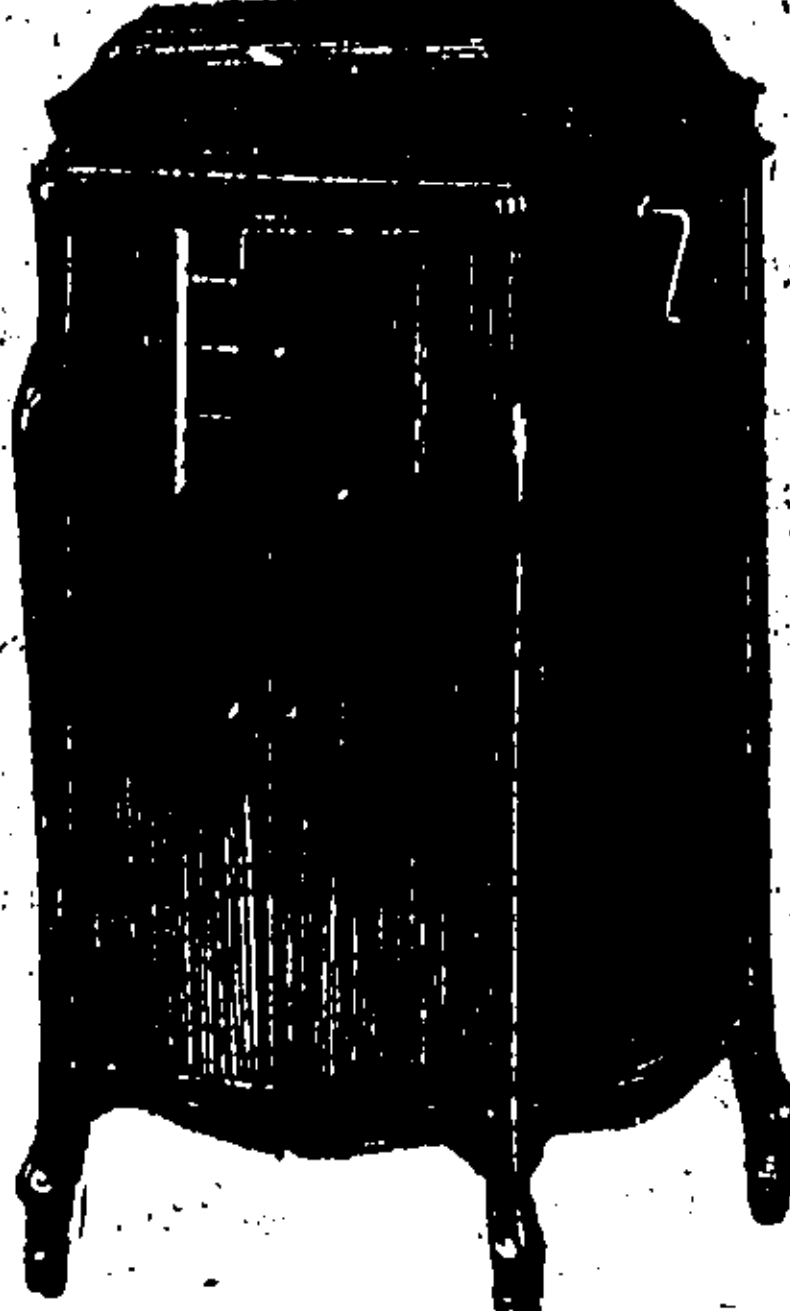
五拜禮

號七廿月七年三十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1923.

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When someone tells us "I'll come back"
HE USUALLY DOES

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34, Queen's Road Central.

LAUSANNE TREATY.

-MUSLIM REJOICINGS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SIMLA, July 27.

The Muslims of India are rejoicing at the signing of the Lausanne Treaty. Twenty-five Muslim members of the legislature waited on the Viceroy (Lord Reading) to thank him and the Cabinet for their efforts in connection with negotiations and hoped peace would develop Anglo-Turkish entente. They thanked Mr. Stanley Baldwin, (Premier) and Lord Curzon. The Viceroy in reply said he hoped peace would strengthen the former cordial Anglo-Turkish relations trusted Indian Muslims' old traditions of loyalty and attachment to the crown would shine forth with renewed vigour.

THE PREMIER.

RUHR, REPARATIONS, AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 27.

In a speech at Glasgow Mr. Stanley Baldwin the Premier, said the kind of operation proceeding in the Ruhr was exactly the same in international trade as if one inserted a penknife into the works of a watch in so much that Britain had suffered owing to the confusion in mid Europe but now that she was beginning to suffer there would be no reparations for anyone until some form of financial stability obtained in Germany. He was of the opinion that Russia was one of the largest potential markets of the world whereto we must look to absorb German exports which would be represented by reparations. Otherwise we should be faced by the keenest competition.

THE RUHR.

REPLIES ON MONDAY.

PARIS, July 27.

On the completion of Franco-Belgian exchange of views it is semi-officially confirmed that France and Belgium will reply separately by Sunday or Monday as certain aspects of the problem do not interest them in the same degree. It is declared, however, that both cabinets are completely agreed upon reaffirming the impossibility of negotiation with Germany before the cessation of passive resistance, and evacuation of the Ruhr cannot be considered until adequate payments have been made. President Poincaré is willing to accede to certain Belgian contentions regarding Cologne.

'CHINESE AGITATORS.

SANCTUARY DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. R. McNeill, replying to Sir E. F. Stockton, stated that the Powers were still considering the matter of holding a judicial conference on extraterritoriality in China. The suggestion that in the interests of China the British Government should prohibit Chinese agitators taking sanctuary in international concessions was impracticable owing to the difficulty of carrying out such a policy equitably and effectively.

GOOD PROGRESS.

TURCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

LAUSANNE, July 26.

According to information from American circles good progress was made, at yesterday's meeting of experts, with the text of the proposed Turco-American treaty but points of difference still exist between American and Turkish plenipotentiaries regarding questions of naturalisation of and war claims between America and Turkey upon which Ismet Pasha is awaiting instructions from Ankara.

"DOPE" AGAIN.

EXEMPLARY FINE.

LONDON, July 26.

Frank Isaac Hibbert was fined £100 at the Mansion House for infringing the dangerous drugs act by offering to procure 150 cases of opium for a Yokohama firm. The Magistrate exonerated defendant from anything suggesting illicit dealings or affecting his honour.

"GOING, GOING-GONE."

LONDON, July 26.

Marks have again resumped and closed at over 3 1/2 millions to the pound sterling. The fall of the mark has created absolute chaos, many undertakings have been closed, altogether.

AMERICAN-CANADIAN FRIENDSHIP.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S VIEWS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

VANCOUVER, July 26.

President Harding in his speech commented on the fact that this was the first visit of an American President to Canada. He pointed to the century-old American-Canadian friendship proving to European nations that public will rather than public force was the key to international peace. He advised Canadians to guard against encouraging any enterprise looking to Canada's annexation by the United States. "Let us for our own gain along parallel roads you helping us we helping you."

President Harding said the ancient Bugaboo of the United States scheming to annex Canada had disappeared years ago. "Heaven knows we have all we can manage now and room to spare for another hundred millions before approaching the intensive stage existence of any of the European states." He regretted that national and industrial exigencies necessitated the limitation of immigration into the United States but drew attention to the fact there was no quota for Canada; wherefrom he said: "we gladly welcome all your sturdy, steady stock who care to come as strengthening ingredient and influence." Reverting to the long period of North American peace he said if only European countries would heed the lesson of Canada and the United States, they would strike at the root of disagreements and in their own prosperity forget to inveigh constantly at ours.

IMPERIAL AIRSHIP SERVICE.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

LONDON, July 26.

The House Commons this afternoon said that as a result of the Reports of the Imperial Defence and Imperial Shipping Committee it had been decided to resume development of airships and to proceed if possible by means of a commercial service rather than with State operations. The government accepted in principle the Burney scheme under which a bi-weekly service of six large airships to India would eventually be established.

Mr. Hoare added that the administration of the Burney scheme as far as matter of commercial aviation was concerned would come under the Air Ministry.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

JAPAN TWO MATCHES UP.

MONTREAL, July 26.

In the opening round of the Davis Cup tourney Shimidzu (Japan) beat Crocker (Canada) 3-6, 9-7, 6-1, 8-6 and Fukuda (Japan) beat Rennie (Canada) 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

[Canada, Japan, Hawaii and Australia are the American Zone entrants. France and Spain are to meet in the final of the European Zone after which the respective winners will play off for the right to meet the United States.]

LONDON DOCKS.

BIG SCHEME.

LONDON, July 26.

The Port of London Authority have drawn up a scheme of dock improvements and extensions involving an expenditure of £5,000,000. The scheme includes the making of an entirely new dock to accommodate the biggest ship likely to be built and a big landing stage two thousand feet long.

DOCK STRIKE.

NEARING THE END.

LONDON, July 27.

The situation at Tilbury Docks continues to improve, 1,100 men are now working making an increase of four hundred since yesterday. All ships are being worked. A small band of London strikers are picketing.

HOME CRICKET.

ANOTHER WIN FOR LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, July 26.

At Manchester Lancashire defeated Worcestershire by an innings and 31 runs.

OCCUPIED AREAS.

BLOCKADE RAISED.

BERLIN, July 26.

It is announced that the occupation authorities raised the blockade of the occupied areas last night.

A Waterproof
with a guarantee

Made specially for us of a double texture cloth which is strong and thoroughly reliable and is built for heavier weather.

\$35.00

LIGHTER MAKES FROM \$27.50.

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"The House for Waterproofs"

Alexandra Building
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Have you noticed how the cockroaches are increasing again?
That is because you are not using

FLETCHER'S BEETLE VIRUS.

You can keep your house clear of these pests, if you apply the virus occasionally. And remember the Sole Distributors are

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THE PHARMACY.

For Home

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For Everybody

"WHITE MOUNTAIN"
FREEZERS

OBTAINABLE AT

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MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.

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Mah Jong Sets,

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Felt Hats, Straw Hats,
Linen Hats, Topcoats, etc.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—
Bridge Fabricant Oxygene, from Tientsin.
Shaple, from Kobe.
Shunjitani Mitsui Bussan Kaishaiki Co., from Nagasaki.
Miss Com Williams, from Post Office, from Shanghai.
0055, from Kobe.
Nam Koa 59 1/2, Vaux Road Central, from Amoy.
Tack Hong Bank Bonham East, from Yokohama.
Hop Woo, from Shanghai.
Pan Lao Chun Kee Queen's Road, from Shanghai.

N. LUND,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 19, 1923.
EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-
ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.
List of unclaimed telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office, Hongkong.
Abendanon Pick Hotel, from Byskyzh.
Dreyer, from Amiana Nollern.
John Edge, 1 Victoria, from San Francisco.
Staple, from Melbourne.
Uxaline, from Manila.
R. M. MACALPINE,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 19, 1923.

IN PORT OR AT SEA?

CURIOUS POINT DECIDED AT
MELBOURNE.

There is a clause in the award of the Seamen's Union which stipulates that when a vessel arrived and leaves again on the same day, or within eight hours, the master may treat the ship as being at sea all day. Mr. Justice Powers was recently asked by the Union at Melbourne to interpret this award, and to say that the master could not treat the ship as being at sea all day for one part of the crew and not at sea for another part.

Mr. Justice Powers, in a judgment, said that when the "Poolta," a "Tasmanian-owned" vessel, was at Devonport, on Tasmania, on June 30, 1922, the engineers, by mutual agreement, were given time off. The captain of the "Poolta" claimed that as the vessel arrived one June 30, and was due to sail again the same day, he was entitled to treat the vessel as being at sea all day. They crew were therefore required to keep watch. The owners contended that the action of the chief engineer in allowing the men to me off at their home port did not and could not affect the captain's decision to treat the ship as at sea. The union held that as the men could only be allowed time off under the award if the vessel were in port she could not be at sea if any of the crew were allowed time off. He (Mr. Justice Powers) held that the chief engineer had no power to interfere with the decision of the master to treat the ship as being at sea. The action of the engineer, which was consented to by the men, did not affect the question of the vessel being at sea or in port. In any new award he made, he did not think that the present clause would be continued, and if it were continued there would be some qualifications, as the clause in its present form was absurd.

SALVAGE ROMANCE.

"TOTAL WRECK" AGAIN
AFLAOT.

A romance of the sea is told in the story of the salvaging of the steamer "Vardas," which, while bound from Port Talbot for La Rochelle, stranded on Antioch Rock, near La Rochelle, in January last.

The vessel was considered to be a total wreck, and the underwriters who insured her paid a total loss. The wreck was sold as she lay to Mr. W. J. Russell, of Sunnydale Gardens, Mill Hill.

News was received at Lloyd's that the vessel had been dry-docked at La Pallice, so that Mr. Russell has succeeded in refloating it, but until it is known how much was paid for the wreck, how much it is damaged, and what the salvaged vessel will fetch when resold, it is impossible to say whether Mr. Russell's venture is a success financially.

Whatever the material outcome may be, he will have the satisfaction of having achieved what many experts considered impossible.

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

SANITARY ENGINEERS
MONUMENTALISTSOffices and Godowns,
Nos. 100 and 102, Hongkong,
and Central No. 20.

Large stock of
BATHS and BATH ROOM
FITTINGS.
LAVATORY BASINS FLOSH
CLOSETS.
COMMUNES, BIDEETS, &c., &c.
OPEN & CLOSED STOVES, COOKING
RANGES, TILED GRATES.

AMERICAN & ITALIAN MARBLE
MEMORIALS—Also in polished
Hongkong Granite.
A large selection of Artificial
Wreaths.
Prices on Application.

COLLECTION OF
POSTAGE STAMPS

mounted in books containing both
mint and used stamps
500 stamps all different for \$ 4.
1000 do do do \$ 8.
1500 do do do \$ 12.
2000 do do do \$ 16.
3000 do do do \$ 24.
4000 do do do \$ 32.
5000 do do do \$ 40.
6000 do do do \$ 48.
7000 do do do \$ 56.
8000 do do do \$ 64.
9000 do do do \$ 72.
10000 do do do \$ 80.

FULL SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED.

GRACA & CO.,
Dealers in Philatelic Goods, Pictorial
Postcards, Flower and Vegetable
Seeds, Toys etc., etc.
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P. O. Box 620, Hongkong.

SHOE MAKERS.

(Japanese Hand Made)

Every kind of Footwear
MADE TO ORDER.

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Opposite Kowloon & Co.
Telephone Central No. 491
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GENTLEMEN'S

TAILOR

Tel. 1882 42, Wellington Street.

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Turkish Cigarettes
of exceptional quality
manufactured from the
finest selected tobacco
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ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

Hippopotamus Quarrel.

To solve a London Zoo housing problem, two hippopotamuses were placed in the same cage recently—a two-thirds grown male and a four-years-old female. There was some anxiety as to whether the male would attack the little female, who was only half his size. The fears were well-grounded, for he at once started to bully her. With all the pluck in the world, the baby turned round on her tormentor, open-mouthed, and fairly chased him round the cage. The great coward made his peace with the little shrew, and some enjoyable mixed bathing in the pond cemented their friendship.

Your Kimono.

Kimonos are being remarkably cheap, especially in view of the fact that most of the displayed are genuine Japanese productions made as only the little Japs know how to make them. As low a sum as ten shillings will secure a picturesque model, on which perhaps hours of labour have been expended by a native woman sitting on the floor of her quaint little house. Fashions do not alter much, but many of the most attractive kimonos are resplendent with striking designs of flowers and bright-plumaged birds, which surely could never have really existed!

Emergency Fly Trap.

A most effective fly and wasp trap can be fixed up in this way. Take a glass jar and a saucer. Tie a piece of brown paper round the jar, leaving the bottom untouched. Into the saucer put a little cold, strong tea with sugar or syrup. Across the saucer place two small strips of wood, so that the jar can be inverted over the bait. Flies, and wasps will come from all parts of the room to sip the sweet tea. When they have had enough they will fly upwards to the light which streams through the unprotected part of the jar. Hardly one insect in a hundred will have the sense to crawl out from under the jar. A trap of this kind will keep the large free from winged pests of all kinds.

Woman's Fight With Cow.

While crossing one of the fields on a farm at Spokeley, near Market Drayton, Shropshire, in which several cows with their calves were grazing, Mrs. Harry Shepherd and her child Francis, aged three, were attacked by one of the animals. The child was knocked down and Mrs. Shepherd fought the animal until help arrived. The child received minor injuries.

A Verdict of Accidental Death.

Death, due to being gored by a bull, was returned at an inquest at Great Wigborough, Essex, upon William Abbott, 75, retired farmer.

He went for a walk along on a Sun-

day and his body was found in a wheatfield with wounds in the chest and his clothing torn to shreds. Mr. Abbott, after being mauled by the bull, had crawled into the wheatfield, where he died.

Egg Saving in Custards.

Custards need not always be made with large quantities of eggs, as there are several other ways to thicken the milk. One is to use a tablespoonful of rennet, four tablespoonfuls of cornflour, and one egg. Add to one quart of warm milk, and sweeten with a half-cupful of sugar. For junket custard it is a good plan to brown the sugar in a saucepan. This gives a caramel taste and colour. Cocoa or a bar of chocolate, melted, may be used to vary a custard pudding. Substituting half a cupful of fruit juice (from tinned or boiled fruit), or adding fresh fruit like strawberries, raspberries, etc., makes another variation. When making a custard with one egg, withdraw the milk, after thickening with cornflour, from the fire, beat in the yolk of the egg, and finally fold in the white, which should be whipped to a stiff froth.

150 Miles to Patient.

Even scattered practices where a single visit may involve a sea journey up to 150 miles have an attraction for doctors. Such practices are described in the 1922 report of the Scottish Board of Health. The report says:

Up to the end of 1922 medical service for Fair Isle had to be given from Stromness, each visit representing 150 miles of travelling by sea. Even under new arrangements which have been made, on each visit the doctor will have to travel 50 miles by sea, and if the boat has to go specially at any time for the doctor, the boatman will have to cover 100 miles. The boat will also have to go through one of the most difficult passages in the North of Scotland, and sometimes the crossing will be impossible.

On one occasion a medical officer was fog-bound on one of islands for a week. For posts in the Highlands and islands recently advertised applications have been unexpectedly numerous, while doctors who were formerly in practice there are showing an inclination to return.

IS YOUR BABY HEALTHY?

Here is a Test

Happiness is a sign of health in babies. If they are fretful and restless it is a sure indication that something is wrong. Usually the causes of a baby's sleeplessness, crying, irritability, loss of appetite, or too long pauses between feeds, are due to indigestion and the inability of the baby's system to dispose of the food. Baby's Own Tablets, the only medicine for babies, is a sure remedy for all these troubles. It is a safe, reliable, and effective medicine, and it is the only one that is suitable for babies. It is a sure remedy for all these troubles. It is a safe, reliable, and effective medicine, and it is the only one that is suitable for babies.

When You Eat Too Much.

Diarrhoea is the stomach after eating is followed by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it the next time you eat more than you should. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

TRAVELS OF A NOVELIST.

MR. MAUGHAM'S DAYS IN

FAR AWAY SIAM.

Just back from nine months' wandering in out-of-the-way places in Indo-China and Siam, Mr. Somerset Maugham, the playwright, sat chatting pleasantly recently of his experiences.

I travel partly because it amuses me and partly because, in going to these outlandish places, you run across people who give you a lot of new material, he said.

During the war I did a lot of Secret Service work, going to all sorts of outlandish places in Italy, Russia, and the South Seas. On Thursday Island, I got some wonderful material. It is the pearly fisheries, and you meet all kinds of strange people there—remittance men and people drifting up from Sydney and Melbourne—all sorts of queer types.

In places like that people are not rubbed down by civilisation, and so they offer very fascinating material for the writer. Often travelling in the jungle in the Shan States you come across a planter, missionary, or trader who has not seen a stranger for six months.

PICKING UP MATERIAL.

He will tell you things that people would not tell you in an acquaintanceship of twenty years. I picked up some very curious stories in Siam, and I hope to use these later on.

I followed a regular caravan route in my six weeks' journey in Siam, he continued, but there are practically no roads, and you must take everything with you. I had pack mules and took more than Government officials take, but I did not see why I should not be comfortable. I even had to carry my own chairs, table, and my bed on my pack mules. There are no beds in Siam of the kind an Englishman expects.

But civilisation is coming among the people of the Shan States. In twenty years they will have roads, motorcars, and probably trains, and the old life of a thousand years ago will give way to an entirely new one. I often wondered whether they realised it.

When I got to Siam my wanderings led me one day to a track that you certainly could not call a road. I had been in the saddle for six weeks, and an old Ford car was sent to meet me. No one knows how extraordinarily glad I was to see that Ford. The natives were amazed when they saw it, and gathered round it wondering. They showed almost as much amazement as the children did in one of two of the wildest parts of the jungle, when for the first time in their lives they saw a white man. They were terrified of me and ran away screaming.

When You Eat Too Much.

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Collars, Neckties and Pyjamas for Gentlemen
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In conjunction with
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The Only American Hotel in the Colony.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central Districts. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scripturally clean. Under American Management. A new Dining Room has been opened at No. 2, Queen's Road (1st floor). Entrance from House St. Tiffin a speciality. For terms apply to Mrs. F. E. CAMERON, Proprietress.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry) PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and supplied under new management. Cakes under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Room. Terms moderate. Special terms for families on application to
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Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and
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Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.
Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.
Under the Management of the
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Times and Dinners
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THE MANAGER.
Kowloon, MAY 1921.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1923, will be PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, 28th AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 26th July to Wednesday, 31st August, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN ARNOLD, Secretary.
Hongkong, July 10, 1923.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

THE SHIELDS will be presented to the Winners in the "A" and "B" Division of the League by Mrs. Grace at the Indian Recreation Club ground on SATURDAY, 28th. Exhibition Matches Winners versus The Rest will be played commencing at 4 p.m.
JOHN C. FLETCHER, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, July 25, 1923.

NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.
Read it and you will find it very interesting. It contains a copy of the British Weekly News, with all the latest news from the Old Country. It is a different paper and contains a different set of news from the one you are used to. It is a very good paper and is well worth a try. It is published by the Old Country Press, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

The fares prescribed for public vehicles are as follows:—
I.—In the Island of Hongkong, Causeway and Lower Levels, and in Kowloon, and New Kowloon.

RICKSHAW.

Five minutes, 5 cents
Ten minutes, 10 "
Quarter hour, 15 "
Half hour, 20 "
One hour, 30 "
Every subsequent hour, 30 "
If the rickshaws be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged on the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.
For 2 or 3 drivers the fare is double or treble respectively.

II.—In the Hill District.

Ten minutes, 15 cents
Quarter hour, 20 "
Half hour, 25 "
One hour, 30 "
Every subsequent hour, 30 "

III.—In the New Territories.

By arrangement with the proprietors through the Police.

CHAIRS.

I.—Lower Levels.

With 2 Beers & With 4 Beers.
Ten minutes, 10 cents
Quarter hour, 15 "
Half hour, 20 "
One hour, 30 "
Every subsequent hour, 30 "

II.—Hill District.

With 2 Beers & With 4 Beers.
Ten minutes, 15 cents
Quarter hour, 20 "
Half hour, 25 "
One hour, 30 "
Every subsequent hour, 30 "

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Were you ever seized with a severe attack of dysentery or diarrhoea with out a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

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15, Morrison Hill Road.

PUBLIC AUCTION

G. MOUSSON
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the lotting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of July, 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shauiwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Shauiwan Island	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.01	10/-	10/-
2	Shauiwan Island	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.01	10/-	10/-
3	Shauiwan Island	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.01	10/-	10/-
4	Shauiwan Island	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.01	10/-	10/-
5	Shauiwan Island	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.01	10/-	10/-
6	Shauiwan Island	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.01	10/-	10/-
7	Shauiwan Island	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.01	10/-	10/-
8	Shauiwan Island	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.01	10/-	10/-
9	Shauiwan Island	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.01	10/-	10/-
10	Shauiwan Island	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.01	10/-	10/-

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When we sell Shanghai Manufactured Suitcases? They are Cheaper and More Durable.
CHAO CHEUNG TRUNK CO.
(Opposite Taumati Ferry, Praya)

MAIL WEEK NEWS.

ITEMS FROM FAR AND NEAR.

Thousands of gas-meters between fifty and sixty-five years of age are still in use in London.

A snake was found asleep on the top of a railway carriage which arrived at Southend Station.

Electric power and light sufficient for a town of 70,000 inhabitants are produced by the machinery of an Atlantic liner of the largest size.

Entertained by the Press Gallery, the Prime Minister thanked the Press for their attitude of goodwill towards him on his appointment.

M.P.s and their guests ate 42 breakfasts, 23,772 lunches, 36,241 dinners, and 73,870 teas in the refectory-rooms at the House of Commons last year.

Edward Morris (95), an ex-soldier, who had been an inmate of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum for 54 years, has died in that institution. He was an inveterate smoker.

Sir Robert Witt, a trustee of the Tate Gallery, stated in an interview that the cost of the new gallery for examples of foreign modern works of art is to be defrayed by Sir Joseph Duveen.

That her funeral be simple and cheerful, that no bells should be tolled, and no mourning worn, were the will injunctions of the Hon. Florence Ellen Henniker-Major, sister of the Marquis of Crewe.

Some interesting suggestions were put before the Committee of Inquiry in Domestic Service, and a servant who gave evidence told of a case where a "general" had to bath in the water used by her mistress.

Candidates for matrimony are to be educated at a new American "School for Marriage"; the lady founder declares that 90 per cent. of marriages are more or less unhappy through a lack of mutual understanding.

A curious link with the North of Scotland was brought to light in the course of extensive alterations which are now being made at the Knox Presbyterian Church, East London, Ontario, Canada. Among the debris was found a Gaelic Bible 116 years old. On the fly-leaf was the name of James McArthur, Tyne, Nairnshire. The interesting relic has been carefully preserved by the members of the church.

An ivory chair of great value, bearing the date 1814, and believed to have originally belonged to the Cardinal Archbishop of Bavaria, has been presented to Norwich Cathedral by Lady Battersea for use as the Dean's Chair.

Mr. Justice Darling and Mr. Justice Salter, as a Divisional Court, allowed the appeal of Mr. Adolph Shrager against the judgment of the senior Official Referee, Sir Edward Pollock, in the antique furniture dispute case.

An address on the foundations of American friendship was delivered by Mr. Dudley Field Malone, a member of Mr. Woodrow Wilson's first Cabinet, who was entertained at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel by the American Society in London.

The Prime Minister, in a letter to Sir Herbert Field, K.C., M.P., the chairman of the Association of Conservative Clubs, which held a conference, impressed upon their members, numbering 500,000, the importance of fighting the doctrine of Socialism.

At a luncheon at the Mansion House Mr. E. F. L. Wood (President of the Board of Education) paid a tribute to the readiness with which the great business interests of the City had supported the establishment of the Commerce Degree of the University of London.

Police-court proceedings took place at Otley in connection with the great Derby sweepstakes organised by the local Unionist Club. The secretary, Mr. Archibald Britton, was summoned for selling tickets in the lottery, the number of tickets disposed of being 180,000. The case was dismissed.

In the Divorce Court the President heard the suit of Engineer-Commander George Douglas Campbell, R.N., who accused his Dutch wife of misconduct and a bigamous marriage with a German baron. Respondent alleged that she was forced to marry the German through fear of being shot by him as an English spy.

A fine of £25, with £10 10s. costs, was imposed by the West London Magistrate on Marks Shaling, of Levy Bros., mantle and costume manufacturers, of Goswell Road, E.C., who was summoned for giving the sum of £2 to Ernest George Gentle, an assistant buyer in the service of Messrs. John Baker and Company, High Street, Kensington, as an inducement for showing favour in relation to his (Gentle's) principal's business.

HITS OUT.

THE SUPERCLIOUSNESS OF ENGLISHMEN.

Mr. Sinclair Lewis, the author of "Babbitt," spoke with an entertaining exasperation about some common English misconceptions on the subject of America and the Americans. He took part in a debate with Major Belth (Ian Hay) at the London School of Economics on the differences between the English and the Americans.

Major Belth, as the exponent of "High Street," commented in a light and amusing manner on some of the superficial differences. He contrasted the American who, he said, was a born "uplifter" and "booster," with the Englishman, who was a born "knocker," a man who surrounds everything with an atmosphere of gentle depreciation. He made an ingenious defence of the English sentimental novel as a safety valve for the English who are afraid to express sentiment, and he accounted for Mr. Lewis's realism as an attempt to counter the exuberant sentimentality of the Americans. Hence "Main Street" and "Babbitt."

Mr. Sinclair Lewis, a young man with a knotty forehead, a fresh complexion, and extraordinarily fluent speech—the most expert shorthand-writers present gave him up in despair, followed.

"FLOOD OF INSUFFERABLE LECTURES."

Mr. Lewis plunged into Anglo-American relations. He said that his understanding reminded him of what happened when a young man called upon his future mother-in-law. They were both so correct that they could not get on together. So long as hands were shaken across the sea so vigorously everyone was miserable, but when the young man discovered a common love of cigarette-smoking in the other "in-law" all went well. The trouble was that all Americans who appeared in England must be either humorous or inconsequent. Mark Twain had established the reputation of Americans as a very humorous people. According to the English, Americans were only really interested in real estate or the punching of cattle. "I don't know exactly how you punch cattle," said Mr. Lewis, "but it seems a disagreeable business." An American who was a realist, interested in the sordid and more interesting side of life, was held to have no right to represent America.

It was one of the most absurd beliefs that England was a very old and America a very new country. "When I come back from Rome I look round and say, 'How ex-

remely raw and new this country is. I must go back to a country with an old and mellow civilisation."

OLD AMERICAN FAMILIES.

There was less difference between America and England in age than there was between England and Rome. He knew American families who had lived on the same farm for 400 years, and there were certainly families in America who had always had afternoon tea at the same time, and who were tremendously ignorant about everything. America had a peerage the same as England. "We don't call them Lord this or that; we call them Jim and Bill, but they are extremely alike. You must remember if we gave up having democracy in America and had titles we should have three times as many dukes as you."

Mr. Lewis gave some examples of the sort of thing which, he said, made Americans coming to England and wanting to love it come near to hating it at times. He read from a Sunday paper a paragraph on Bohemian changes, in effect that Bohemia was dropping its eccentricities because "Americans and bank clerks are imitating them." Crushing up the paper in his hand, he exclaimed, "This man is the kind of rotten little fool that makes Americans hate England when they want to love her."

Such things were like the bacillus of some disease which although a

very small thing, caused a tremendous upheaval in the organism. Jokes were the most important things in the world. After glying more instances of caricatures of Americans on the music-hall stage and alluding with irritation to a cartoon in Max Beerbohm's new collection in which Europa offers America 25d. for her art in exchange for what America has taken from us, Mr. Lewis said that America would love England if Englishmen overcame their complete superciliousness, and, headed, "as an American I hope to be allowed to love England."

HE DIDN'T AGREE.

The visitor to the lawyer's office stood in amazement. "I say, old man!" he exclaimed. "Whatever has happened to you? Had a motor smash, or what?"

The lawyer shook his head, wearily, as he gingerly touched his bruised and bandaged face. "No. You remember that case the other day when I defended a man charged with assault? Well, I made a strong plea for him on the ground that he was a fool rather than a criminal."

"Yes, but I did it so well that he was acquitted, and he waited for me outside the court."

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Mess Jacket and Black Alpaca Dinner Suits cut with precision and care.

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FLYOSAN

LICE

These insects are parasitic during their entire life on warm blooded animals including men. They are flat, rather elongated wingless insects with a small head and stout legs which end in a strong claw. The body-louse has about 5,000 offerings in the course of two months. The nits hatch out in 3 or 4 days and mature in about 18 days.

It is the blood-sucking habits of lice which render them dangerous parasites and capable of transmitting disease from one host to another.

The principal disease known to be transmitted by lice is typhoid fever, but they are suspected in relapsing fever and other infections.

FLYOSAN sprayed directly on animals or fowls will instantly kill all vermin, and prevent nits from hatching. It is soothing to the skin and adds lustre to the hair. Farmers, horse, cattle and hog breeders and poultry raisers will find in FLYOSAN an efficient and safe insect exterminator.

Large employers of labour, such as contractors, lumbermen and operators will find FLYOSAN an invaluable aid in maintaining the health and moral of their men.

Obtainable only at
Leading Dispensaries.

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A Delicious Table Water, healthful and refreshing.

Blends excellently with Wines and Spirits, especially Whiskey.

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Tel. Central 346

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IN ALL THE BEST MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF HEAD DRESSES FOR LADIES.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1923.

THRIFT, HORATIO. THRIFT.

We presume a Banker's dinner the right place to distribute figures for human consumption. Certainly figures always provide food for reflection, from the schoolboy wrestling with his "sums" to his elders who have to make ends meet, in a seeming world of all ends and little meat. Here then is Mr. Stanley Baldwin, our pipe-smoking premier, telling us that we are not in such a bad state after all, that instead of increasing our debts (and even Governments sign chits) we are actually reducing the amount we owe. All our foreign "clients" have been paid with the exception of the American one, and this is only a matter of time. It is no light task to have reduced a mere flea-bite of a billion, five hundred million sterling of floating debt to eight hundred million, and to have reduced the number of parasitic (they are not really parasitic) government officials so that they now number only ten per cent. above the pre-war figure despite the creation of new departments. Ours for a tranquil government every time! These are matters on which any premier who smokes and thus helps the revenues of his country, is entitled to dilate. There are other matters which entitle those concerned to be happy and which prove that the old place and the people there are not so very bad after all. For instance, the amount on deposit in Trustees' savings banks at the end of 1922 was \$128,000,000; in the Post Office Savings bank \$268,000,000 (in 1912 there were nine million accounts which had increased by twenty-five per cent. in 1922) War Savings certificates totalled \$848,000,000. Eighty-nine million certificates were purchased last year, forty per cent. representing small savings of £25 and under. These are interesting and interesting figures. If amounts in-

vested in Building and Friendly Societies, Clubs, etc., could be added, it would be shown that some of the old virtues remain and that the "rainy day" is still a potent thought in the minds of many. Income £100; expenditure £101—result misery. Income £100; expenditure £99—result happiness. As Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "Don't put your trust in money; put your money in trust."

Police Court Delays.

The Magistrate, the bulletin of the home Magistrates' Association, proposes that the clerk should take down evidence in police courts in shorthand to speed up the procedure in these places. This has raised a mass of arguments at home both for and against the proposal and the *pro* and *con* have been discussed at great length. Applied to Hongkong the proposal would have to be viewed in a totally different light to that at home. No doubt time is wasted in our police courts but the main cause is not the taking of evidence in shorthand. Trained observers in the Hongkong courts think that most of the delay is due to the majority of the parties concerned, witnesses, etc., not being familiar with the procedure of the Court. A Chinese prisoner when asked if he has any questions to put to a witness will invariably make a statement instead. One need not go far for the reason, which is a language difficulty that there is no real Chinese equivalent for "Have you any questions to put to witness?" The nearest to it is something to this effect "Have you any words against what has been said by the witness?" Also, most of the Chinese who give evidence have very hazy ideas of what is required of them and enlightenment in this respect would save much time. Although straying from the subject of this note it would not be amiss to point out that men who are often in the courts notice that while the oath is being administered to Chinese witnesses some of them do not know that what they are repeating after the interpreter is an oath. We would also, with the greatest respect, point out that a better system could be devised in regulating the way in which cases are called. At about half-past ten every morning the opium divan cases begin and they are usually long-drawn-out affairs entailing a number of officers who may be urgently wanted in their own districts having to wait in court till they are over.

Time No Object.

Since coercion to prevent all dealings, social, commercial or otherwise, was used against Captain C. C. Boycott of Mayo, Ireland, in 1880, boycotting has become more and more a form of international warfare. In 1910 all Greek goods were rigorously boycotted by the Turks; in 1912 the Turks declared a national boycott against everything Italian. The *Shindesh* movement in Bengal was the boycott, by natives, of British-made wares as a protest against the partition of the province. The Chinese have long used boycotting as a means to vent national feeling against nationals of countries whose government they feel have dealt unfairly with China. Some twenty-five years ago there was a boycott against American goods, which the Chinese throughout the ports in the East maintained for some months. Formerly, however, the Chinese boycotters never resorted to violence; but during recent years the boycott against Japan has frequently led to open violence in which the Chinese—nearly always led by some student agitator—have been the aggressors. The present anti-Japanese agitation is being bolstered up by intimidation and lawless acts, and shows no signs of abating. In the end it is bound to do the Chinese, no less than the Japanese, incalculable harm. The Chinese Residents' Association of Shanghai state that they will continue their anti-Japanese boycott efforts and will maintain their stand to the end. They threaten "to work even for 1,100 years" if need be until their objects are attained and will not let this boycott be a "five minutes' affair." Chinese politicians and even officials appear to be involved in the present movement; at any rate they connive at acts of lawlessness against a friendly state that would only be compatible with the existence of a state of war between the two countries. The possibilities of the situation are infinitely complicated in view of the concessions made to China by Japan at the Washington Conference. Japan might well renounce the decisions of the conference with regard to China if the Chinese persist in the boycott which is as stupid as it is unjustified. The sense of the world is decidedly against international strife; China cannot reckon on sympathy from outside if her nationals remain obdurate and persist in their slogan "Time is no object."

To-day's Poem.

This is the weather the cuckoo likes
And so do I:
When showers beat upon the chestnut spikes,
And nestlings fly:
And the little brown nightingale
Bills his best,
And they sit outside at "The Travelers' Rest,"
And mounds come forth sprig-muslin dress,
And citizens dream of the south and west,
And so do I.
—THOMAS HARDY.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised in The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

July 27.—Coronet Theatre; Leah Baird in "Don't Doubt Your Wife."

July 27.—World Theatre; Rosemary Theby and Hamilton Revelle in "Good Women."

July 27.—Star Theatre; "Twin Beds."

July 27.—Band Concert, Volunteer Parade Ground, indefinitely postponed.

LAND SALE.

July 30.—Crown Land Sale at P.W.D. Offices, 3 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

July 27.—Lammert Bros., valuable collection of postage stamps. Sales rooms, 6.15 p.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One Chinese case of smallpox and one of enteric was reported on Wednesday.

"The Carnival" starring Matheson Lang, is to be shown at the World Theatre soon.

An advertisement regarding "Lotus" the liquid vermicide, will be found on page 10 of this issue.

"Twin Beds," the farce which made such a hit at the Coronet recently, is being shown to-day and to-morrow at the Star, Kowloon.

Owing to the wet weather, the "At Home" fixed for to-morrow, in connection with the Indian Recreation Club is postponed until Saturday 4th August 1923.

The total output of the Kaitian Mining Administration for the week ending 14th July, 1923, amounted to 92,905 tons and the sales during the period to 83,667 tons.

TYPHOON.

BLOWS AND BILLOWS.

DESTRUCTIVE DAMAGE.

For the second week-end in succession the Colony has been visited by typhoon weather and connection by water with Kowloon has been cut off. Early this morning a ferry is said to have come across from Kowloon, but it was found impossible to land the passengers and they were taken back and put ashore at Yau-mat. All attempts to verify this statement have failed. A fairly high sea was running all the morning and a certain amount of damage has been done to both Blake and Murray piers. The high tide is probably more attributable to heavy rain in the Canton delta, than to the wind in the opinion of seafaring men. As long as one's business does not take him along the Praya, it is difficult to realize that a typhoon is here. There was a significant calm along Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road this morning, which was even more pronounced in the streets further inland.

Peak residents, on setting out for town this morning, were surprised to see No. 6 signal hoisted. Riches and motor-cars, with hoods up, are in the streets as usual.

BAROMETER LOW.

In one of the leading shipping offices, however, it was learned at 11 a.m. to-day that the barometer had fallen to 28.70, the lowest point seen for years, though it fell lower at the time of the Swatow disaster last August.

A small launch was noticed early this morning in mid-harbour labouring heavily, but eventually it succeeded in reaching the other side in safety.

AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

At the Harbour Office, this morning, it was learned that all the smaller craft had moved to shelter before 6 o'clock last evening. With the exception of the P. & O. s.s. "Macedonia," all the ocean-going steamers also moved out to obtain sea-room, the C.P.O. s.s. "Empress of Canada" shifting to Junk Bay. At 10.30 this morning the Harbour Office officials were in telephonic communication with the Captain of the "Macedonia" with regard to her moving away from the wharf, over which the seas are continually breaking.

Insurgent Hake (Assistant Harbour Master), sent this morning by a China Mail representative, was hopeful that the typhoon might pass us by without doing much damage. He pointed out that though the glass had been falling steadily since noon on Wednesday, it was then (10.30 a.m.) stationary, which was a favourable sign.

Last night No. 2 signal was hoisted, but was replaced by No. 6 at 1.20 a.m. to-day. The Royal Observatory, last evening, forecasted cyclonic gales around Hongkong, with copious rain—a prophecy which is being fulfilled.

At 6 a.m. this morning the Royal Observatory issued the following bulletin: Wind N.N.W., force 8; temperature 79, weather overcast with rain squalls. The Tramway Co. had to delay starting the trams this morning on account of the weather. At 7.10 a.m. about two dozen cars were sent out to keep up a limited service on all the sections of the track. Passengers on the upper decks suffered a considerable amount of discomfort. One optimistic passenger wore a sun helmet!

DAMAGE AT WEST POINT.

Enquiries at eleven o'clock revealed that the storm had abated a little at West Point but water was still running over the Praya. Godown situated in the less sheltered corners received the full force of the spray, water being dashed up as high as the windows. Water-gates proved ineffective and cargo has been damaged by seawater in some of the godowns.

BUSINESS SECTION.

The Chinese business section was affected even less than during the typhoon on Sunday. Doors were open and few sign-boards were secured. Some streets had an appearance like that on an ordinary rainy day.

Sutherland Street, which leads from the Praya to that part of Queen's Road immediately below the Government Civil Hospital was flooded to a depth of three feet for several hours this morning. At this part the sea was running over the land and the Praya-wall could not be seen. People living there had to wade out for necessities.

A detachment of Portuguese soldiers, who arrived from Macao last night and who had decided to spend the night on the wharf pending embarkation on an ocean steamer, were "washed out" by the typhoon and had to sleep under the verandahs of the Chinese shops. One man, who could not get

away, rode out the storm at the leeward side of the Steamboat Co.'s Wing Lok Wharf without any damage. The department stores were open this morning but they had their window shutters up.

DAMAGE TO WHARVES.

Considerable damage has been done along the Praya, especially along the western portion. Towards the central district, which seemed to be sheltered, the fury of the storm was less.

Nearly every wharf from Kennedy Town up to the Steamboat Co.'s Macao wharf, has been damaged. The outer part of Sai Kung wharf was gradually broken up and is all in pieces now. The Kowloon Godown Co.'s West Point wharf which has withstood many typhoons has also been damaged. Planks were loosened and soon sailing away with the tide. Another smaller wharf, belonging to the same company at Kennedy Town, is in a similar condition, spars, and planks being washed away. Other wharves appear to have been damaged, but with the sea running level with the top it was difficult to see what had been carried away. The Yuen Yui wharf along Connaught Road West was in a most peculiar condition this morning. Although the wharf-planks remained fast, the foundation seemed to have been shaken and the wharf was swinging from the shore-end to a distance of three feet on each side.

SAILINGS CANCELLED.

The Macao and Canton steamers came in safely last night, those of the Steamboat Co. discharging cargo and passengers and going to shelter. There were no sailings this morning and Mr. J. Arnold, Secretary of the Steamboat Co., thinks it improbable any will leave to-night. However, Mr. Arnold added that the Canton steamer may leave from Stonecutter's without going to the wharves to pick up passengers, so as to keep up the schedule.

Most of the ships tied up at the B and C class buoys in the western part of the harbour went to shelter last night. Two or three larger ones were seen riding out the storm this morning and did not appear, as seen from the water-front, to be in any trouble.

Many people living on the peninsula side went down to the ferry expecting the boats to be running. They were misled by the apparent calm when away from the harbour. On arrival they found that the black flag had been hoisted and waves were breaking over the Praya wall with the wharves under water and heavy seas running.

Inquiries at the Fire Station this morning revealed that no parties have been necessary in connection with house collapses.

HONGKONG'S SALVATION.

Interviewed early this morning, Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Observatory said that he expected heavy squalls from the South West this afternoon, consequently the Star Ferry boats would not be running until possibly late to-night. They would be running almost certainly to-morrow. Mr. Claxton added that the typhoon was very near Hongkong being only ten miles from Waglan, but he expected it to fall up near the coast which had been Hongkong's salvation many times.

WIND FORCE INCREASES.

Shortly before 1 o'clock, the force of the wind increased considerably and many window panes were broken; and sign-boards blown down in the more exposed parts of the city. A passenger in a ricksha had a nasty fall when a sudden gust of wind caught the vehicle and upset it. He was fortunate to escape with only a severe shaking as he was a man well up in years. The puller received some nasty bruises when he fell.

PRAYA EAST.

Enquiry at the P.W.D. Offices elicited the statement that no damage to the Praya East reclamation had as yet been reported. The early morning scene on the East Praya was at least picturesque and signs were not wanting that the works had suffered. There was floating wreckage and some of the matsheds and more generously built structures on the water-front, to say nothing of the trucks used for carrying the earth from Morrison Hill to the water-front were in danger of demolition.

BIG TREE DOWN.

A big tree in Ice House Street near the Masonic Hall fell down but without accident to any passer-by.

LATEST NEWS.

TYPHOON NEAR SWATOW?

Although the wind seemed to be increasing at two o'clock this afternoon, the barometer was steadily going upwards and had passed the

BRAVERY.

GALLANT RESCUES.

INCIDENT OF THE TYPHOON.

Chief Preventive Officer S. J. Clarke of the Imports and Exports Department, together with Mr. W. H. Edley, who is the Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co.'s Wharfinger, performed a gallant rescue in the harbour this morning, a feat which is all the more heroic on account of the raging seas which prevailed. At about eleven o'clock an alarm was raised that two persons had jumped into the harbour from the Steamboat Co.'s Canton steamer wharf near the Harbour Office. Mr. Clarke was nearby and together with Mr. Edley who has quarters on the wharf went in and in the face of fearful odds rescued a man and woman. Although both Mr. Clarke and Mr. Edley had undergone strenuous physical exertion when in the water—and neither of them are young men—they both persevered at artificial respiration on the two unfortunate persons. The woman on the wharf died before the ambulance arrived but the man was brought round with the aid of stimulants and taken to the Central Police station. On the way he begged to be allowed to jump into the harbour again saying that he did not desire to live and would commit suicide at the next opportunity.

From enquiries made later it was learnt that the man was the woman's husband and both had only arrived from Canton last night by the s.s. "Kwongtung." They are known to have stayed the night in a Chinese boarding-house. According to the man, his wife had been ill for a long time and they ultimately decided to end their misery by tying themselves together and jumping into the harbour from the far end of the Steamboat Co.'s Canton wharf. A daughter in her teens and a young son who came down with their parents were in the boarding-house at the time of the attempt but they were unaware of the movements of their parents.

As stated in our account of the typhoon, the water along that part of the Praya was level with the land and heavy seas were running, rendering Messrs. Clarke's and Edley's rescue all the more difficult. Although the woman died—she was in a very weak state of health—their feat is highly commendable and should be speedily recognised by the authorities. Without looking up the files we recall that Mr. Edley has been prominently identified with typhoon rescues in previous years.

TRESPASS CLAIM.

TENANT SUES LANDLORD.

An unusual action in which a tenant sued a landlord for trespass was heard by the Pui-sue Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) in the Summary Court yesterday, when the Kwong Shing firm claimed damages from Chan See, of the Sincere Company. The plaintiffs, for whom Mr. F. G. Vaux appeared, contended that the defendant, by his workmen, wrongfully entered the ground floor of 28 Stanley Street occupied by the plaintiffs on April 30 and pulled down the ceiling and the cock-loft. The defendant had previously served on the plaintiffs a notice to quit stating that he was going to pull down the premises and put up a new building. It was agreed by both parties that this notice to quit was bad because the defendant did not in fact intend to put up a new building and on this Mr. Vaux based his claim.

The defence was that on the date of the alleged trespass the defendant was not the landlord and the workmen were not his agents but the agents of the purchasers to whom he had sold the property a few days earlier. It was mentioned that the defendant bought the property for \$3,500, subject to a \$16,000 mortgage which he took over, and sold it for \$16,000, the new purchasers also taking over the mortgage.

His Honour who throughout the case confessed to some difficulty in discovering where the alleged trespass came in gave judgment for the defendant.

20 mark. Reports in shipping circles state that the typhoon moved towards a point a little further North along the coast in the direction of Swatow.

The street trams were still running when this issue went to press. Mr. R. J. Wilton of the Tramway Co. said that it was improbable that the service would be stopped and if the weather improved more cars would be sent out. The "Star" ferries had not resumed running but the Peak tram service was still being maintained.

No reports of collapses or land-slides have been received either by the Central Police Station or the Fire Station. However, minor accidents may have occurred in the out-districts, reports of which may not have got in yet.

THOSE TYPHOONS.

SHOULD ONE STRIKE HONGKONG?

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN?

DIRECTOR OF THE OBSERVATORY EXPLAINS.

What would happen if a typhoon came to Hongkong? Local residents who remember the 1900 disaster will need no answer to this question. Those who went through the two recent blows can only guess. Accordingly, they will appreciate the following statement which Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Observatory, has kindly given to the *China Mail*.

The passage of the centre of a typhoon over 2 or more adjacent stations affords a means of determining the diameter of the area which exists at the centre of a typhoon. If, for instance, at one station (A) the calm lasts for 20 minutes, while at another station (B) 2 1/2 miles to eastward, the calm lasts 50 minutes and the typhoon is travelling north at the rate of 12 miles an hour, then the diameter of the calm area would be 12 miles. At a third station (C) 9 miles to the east of (A) the calm would last 50 minutes also, but the wind would veer, whereas at A and B it would back, C being on the opposite side of the centre to A and B. The central calm, or eye of the storm as it is called, differs in different typhoons. Its diameter varies from about 7 to 25 miles. Sometimes an almost absolute calm occurs and sometimes light, variable winds are prevalent. Sometimes the sky clears completely, sometimes partially, and sometimes the heavy nimbus merely gives way to a veil of thinner cloud. The barometric minimum (which varies from 27 ins to 29 ins) is said to occur sometimes at the beginning of the calm, sometimes shortly before, and sometimes shortly after; but as the time-scale of the ordinary barograph is usually very contracted, and the driving clock an imperfect time-keeper, it is frequently impossible to say within 5, 10, or even 15 minutes, when the minimum pressure occurs. Probably it is within a few minutes of the beginning of the calm. When the diameter of the calm area is large, and the sky clears, the temperature rises as the centre passes, otherwise there is no perceptible change.

INCREDIBLE VIOLENCE.

Typhoons vary considerably in strength. In some the violence of the winds, even 100 miles from the centre beggars description; while in others, a vessel may pass actually through the centre without sustaining very serious damage.

On June 2, 1916, the Observatory was on the edge of the calm centre of a small typhoon, moving N.E. and evidently filling up. The wind, which had been strong to fresh, died away completely between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. increasing again with fresh squalls from northward by 4 p.m. No damage was done. In contrast to this may be mentioned the Mauritius typhoon of 1892, April 29, in which 10,000 people were killed. In those days, little was known by the public about typhoons, and the central calm was mistaken, for the end of the storm. People therefore opened hurricane shutters and left their houses, some never to return and others to find them in ruins, or blown to another street by the terrific hurricane which followed the central calm.

Even if fully prepared Hongkong would suffer considerably should the centre of a severe typhoon pass over the Island.

Ancient (and some modern) houses would collapse and probably a certain proportion of the ships in shelter would be blown ashore and their decks swept clean. Many trees would be blown down. The greatest danger to pedestrians would be from tiles and corrugated iron hurled through the air.

ASCENT OF FUJI.

AN IMPERIAL ATTEMPT.

TOKYO, July 26.

Considerable interest is being attached to the forthcoming expedition by the Prince Regent, who left Hayama this afternoon for Gotemba. At the foot of Mount Fujiyama, where he spends the night previous to attempting an ascent of the mountain to-morrow. Starting at four o'clock in the morning, the Prince Regent will make the trip on horseback as far as possible, and afterwards on foot. The Prince Regent will be attended by numerous officials and Pressmen.—*Courtesy Daily Bulletin.*

BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Hongkong Sharebrokers' Association notice that owing to weather conditions the July settlement is postponed till Monday next, the 30th, and no official quotations will be issued till then.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

As reported in last night's issue a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday, H.E. The Governor presiding.

The Colonial Secretary in moving the adoption of the Removal of Patients By-laws said: The old by-laws were badly drafted, ultra vires in parts and self-contradictory, and they contain some serious omissions. The question, for example, as to what was to happen in case of a dispute between a private practitioner and a Medical Officer of Health regarding the removal of a patient suffering from infectious disease had no answer provided, and there was also the point that the removal of a patient to a place not approved of by a proper authority, with the result that apparently, any person could establish an infectious diseases hospital in any locality. These regulations bring our practice in this matter up to date and they have been approved by the Sanitary Board. I beg to move their adoption.

The Attorney-General: I beg to second.

The resolution was carried.

GERMAN MISSIONS.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to provide for the carrying on of the work formerly carried on by certain German societies and persons in the Colony of Hongkong, and to deal with the work of such societies and persons in the Colony of Hongkong and to provide for the control of the persons by whom the said work is to be carried on. He said: In moving the second reading I would like to take the opportunity of correcting an over-statement in paragraph 15 of the Objects and Reasons, which has been pointed out to me. It is true that the Objects and Reasons have no legal effect, but they are sometimes referred to as a guide to the intention of the Legislature in passing the Ordinance. That paragraph states that Clause 8 of the Bill provides that any Act done, or instrument executed by three of the members of the Corporation shall be valid for all purposes. That is too wide. It was written with reference to Clause 8 and is intended to be read with that Clause. All the Clause provides is that any act done or instrument executed by three of the trustees is not to be questioned on the ground that the other trustees, if any, did not concur or join, or object, or on the ground that the number of trustees had been reduced. It is intended to give three trustees the power to decide even if the others were against it, and to meet the case where, for the moment, the full number of trustees does not exist. It is not, of course, intended to give validity to any act of three trustees which is outside their powers. I beg to move the second reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded the motion which was carried, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Attorney-General moved that the Council go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The Colonial Secretary seconded and it was agreed to.

On Clause 5, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock moved that in lieu of the words "corporation" in the words "the words 'Governor in Council may approve of' be substituted, 'He said: My reason, Sir, for proposing this is that I think it would be right that an independent body like the Governor in Council should decide upon what trusts the property should be held in the case of a corporation transferring in permanently or temporarily.

It was agreed, on the suggestion of H.E. The Governor, that the Clause should read "such conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Council."

The amendment was agreed to. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock: The other amendment, Sir, is in sub-section 5, that a full stop be put after the word "out," and that the words which follow should be omitted. I think that those words are rather too wide and it will be sufficient if the Clause ends at the words "carried out."

The amendment was agreed to and the Bill passed through the Committee stage without further amendment.

On the Council being resumed, the Attorney-General moved and the third reading of the Bill. The motion was carried; the Bill was read a third time and passed into law accordingly.

GOVERNMENT VINDICATED.

The Colonial Secretary: I beg to move that the Council do adjourn to this day fortnight.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak: Your Excellency, I crave permission to make a few remarks on Paper No. 5, entitled "Shipping Control." As this honourable Council is aware, aspersions of a very grave nature have been made against the good faith of this Government, and particularly against the Colonial Secretary's treatment of matters referred to therein. Being in Shanghai, as I was, shortly after those aspersions were made, I felt strongly—and I

was not alone in that, for there were other members of the Hongkong community present with me at that time who felt with me—that the Government ought to make reference to those statements publicly in Council. And had I not been assured, shortly after my return, that it was the intention of Government to make a statement, I should have asked a question on the subject to elicit an answer to satisfy this Council and the general public. The aspersions were so serious that they needed refutation or confirmation as the case might be. I congratulate the Government on the extremely able statement which they have made on the whole of the Shipping Control, and I congratulate, more particularly, the Colonial Secretary on the complete vindication which is afforded him by the statements which are incontrovertible.

Personally I know—for I happened to be Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at a time when a great deal of this negotiation was going on—how deeply the Colonial Secretary interested himself in giving scrupulous hearing and justice to those who were appealing. I was the more astonished therefore, to read the aspersions cast on his character, which has been completely and amply vindicated. I think a good deal of confusion of thought has arisen in the minds of the Shanghai public at least partly from ignorance of fact—in not realising that this Government, throughout the Shipping Control, was running a very serious insurance risk, which the Imperial Government has itself refused to shoulder—a risk, even on the assessment here by experts, of £979,000. In the early days there was considerable risk of one or more ships being lost. That the profits of the shipping control were not called upon seriously through one or more or several of the ships being lost was the fortune of war, but it was a liability which the Government had to count and prepare for. It is one of the axioms of trade, that, having put aside a reserve fund for a more or less definite object, when that risk runs off (in insurance parlance) what profit results, it is a perfectly natural thing for every commercial company, or for a Government, to claim as a profit on its net results. On behalf of the Unofficial Members, I congratulate the Government again upon the very clear statement which has been made and as a result of which I hope the Press in the North of China will concur in doing justice to the fair administration during the War of shipping control which those who know it in its inmost circles are conscious that it rightly deserved. (Applause.)

H.E. the Governor: On behalf of the Government I desire to express my appreciation of what Mr. Holyoak has said. Aspersions have been passed on this Government and more especially on the Colonial Secretary, personally, which it was impossible to meet at the time, owing to the fact that proceedings were pending before the Court. We have taken the earliest opportunity, when the Court matter was out of the way, of publishing this statement, which I am glad to think the Honourable Member regards as incontrovertible, as I do myself. There is one serious omission in this Report, which is due to the fact that it is signed by the Colonial Secretary himself. In the course of it the Colonial Secretary, speaking for the Government, expresses the Government's appreciation and thanks to various members of the community who rendered good service in connection with the Shipping Control. The document having been prepared by the Colonial Secretary himself, it was impossible for him to conclude, as it would have concluded, if I had written the document, with an expression of the very highest appreciation of the work Mr. Fletcher put into business himself. I was not here myself at that time, but I have spent many hours in looking through the files of papers on this question to see if there was any justification for the remarks made in Shanghai, and in the course of my perusal of these voluminous documents I have been struck by the ability, industry, zeal and desire to do justice to everybody which actuated the Colonial Secretary throughout. I am glad to take the opportunity of making these remarks because, for the reasons I have stated, it has been impossible to acknowledge those services in the public document. (Applause.)

The Council then adjourned until Thursday, the 9th August, at 2.30 p.m.

According to a Daily Bulletin cable from Peking, it is understood that efforts are being made to obtain the release of Mr. Weatherly, who was walking from Burma to Peking. The provincial authorities in Yunnan have instructed the officials at Likiang to despatch a Colonel with 100 troops to effect his release, but they have been instructed to employ peaceful methods, which means that the provincial authorities will have to pay ransom.

REGIMENTAL SOCCER.

KING'S LEAGUE RESULTS.

In spite of gales, and wet weather, a full programme of matches has been played since our last report.

From the league table below it will be seen that one of the Groups of H. Q. Wing must win the Championship as no Platoon from A. B. C. and D. Coy can obtain the number of points already obtained by No. 2 Group. This Group needs 3 points out of their remaining 4 matches, to make their position secure. By winning all their remaining matches Nos. 1 and 4 Groups can obtain a maximum of 31 points. With regard to the Company aggregates for the Battalion Cup, H. Q. Wing can now obtain a maximum of 108 points of which 8 are certain from the results of inter-group matches, the remaining 22 having to be wrested from other Coys. The Group has been doing badly this week as they only obtained 4 points out of a possible 10.

"C" Company who are second in the struggle for Company football honours, secured 9 points out of a possible 10 and are now only 5 points behind Headquarters.

This Company can now make an aggregate of 95 points, the 22 still obtainable all having to be wrested from opponents of other Companies.

Some good matches were witnessed during the week and points have not been obtained without a hard struggle.

The league leaders vanquished No. 8 Platoon by 4 goals to nil, this being the highest score of the week.

No. 16 Platoon, who have not yet been beaten by a team from D. Company obtained full points from No. 15 Platoon by the only goal of the match.

An exciting match was the result of the encounter between Nos. 1 and 9 Platoons on Wednesday evening. No. 9 obtained the points by 2 goals to 1, a result mainly due to a capital exhibition of goal-keeping.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

TEAM.	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	GOALS.	POINTS.
No. 2 G.	15	14	1	0	34	9	29	28
No. 1 G.	14	9	3	2	31	15	21	20
No. 10 P.	15	8	4	3	19	11	20	21
No. 5 P.	16	8	4	4	30	19	20	20
No. 4 G.	13	8	3	2	34	13	19	19
No. 9 P.	16	8	3	5	26	17	19	18
No. 11 P.	15	7	4	4	26	14	18	18
No. 12 P.	15	6	4	4	20	15	16	16
No. 14 P.	16	4	8	4	15	15	16	16
No. 13 P.	15	5	5	5	15	14	15	15
No. 1 P.	15	5	5	5	19	18	15	15
No. 3 P.	15	5	5	5	17	18	15	15
No. 6 P.	15	6	2	7	23	23	14	14
No. 15 P.	15	4	4	7	13	25	13	13
No. 16 P.	15	2	6	7	11	23	10	10
No. 4 P.	13	3	3	9	16	24	9	9
No. 7 P.	15	3	3	9	14	24	9	9
No. 3 G.	15	4	1	10	15	30	9	9
No. 2 P.	15	3	3	9	7	28	9	9
No. 8 P.	15	2	1	12	11	4	5	5

N.B.—G—group; P—platoon.
This week's results are as follows:—

No. 2 G.	3	No. 1 P.	1
No. 5 P.	2	No. 4 P.	1
No. 10 P.	3	No. 2 P.	0
No. 12 P.	1	No. 13 P.	1
No. 2 G.	4	No. 8 P.	0
No. 16 P.	1	No. 15 P.	0
No. 11 P.	2	No. 4 P.	0
No. 14 P.	2	No. 4 G.	1
No. 3 P.	2	No. 7 P.	2
No. 9 P.	2	No. 1 P.	1
No. 5 P.	2	No. 1 G.	1
No. 12 P.	3	No. 3 G.	1

The total points obtained by Companies towards Battalion Football Cup:—

H. Q. Wing.	78 points.
"C" Company.	73 points.
"D" Company.	53 points.
"A" Company.	48 points.
"B" Company.	48 points.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Isaac Donald, chief reporter of the Edinburgh Evening Dispatch, died at his desk soon after arriving at his office.

The Straits Times announces the death at Johore Bahru of Dato Mohamed, D.K., S.F.M.J., C.M.G., late Dato Mentr Besar.

Mr. Leonard Campbell Taylor, painter, and Mr. William Curtis Green, architect, have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

Mr. R. Lewis Carlton has arrived in Tokyo from London to join the staff of the Japan Advertiser and to act as Tokyo correspondent of the Times.

Major General Sir Neil Malcolm, G.O.C. Malaya, Major T. C. Spring and Brigadier General Hussey have sailed from British North Borneo for Singapore.

A message from Berlin announces that the Grand Duchess Louise of Baden has died in her 85th year. The only daughter of the Emperor William I. and aunt of the ex-Kaiser, she was born on Dec. 3, 1838, and named after her grandmother, Queen Louise of Prussia. In September, 1856, she married the Grand Duke Frederick I. of Baden.

TENNIS TOPICS.

LOCAL GAMES.

C.R.C. sprung a great surprise on Tuesday last by beating the I.R.C. in the first series of the 46 match in the "B" Division by 51 to 48 games. To enable them to win the league they have only to beat the University in which they should not encounter much difficulty. This match was to be decided last evening on the C.R.C. ground but in the midst of the first round rain intervened and the match had to be put off till a later date.

Owing to the wet weather the "At Home" given by the I.R.C. when tennis matches will be played, is now postponed until Saturday, August 4.

I.R.C. TOURNAMENT.

In the Challenge round of the singles championship in connection with the above club, S. A. Rumjahn met and defeated A. H. Rumjahn (holder) by 6/1, 6/3, and 6/7 thereby avenging his defeat in the final last year by the same opponent. A. H. Rumjahn began shakily but improved as the game progressed. S. A. Rumjahn was all over him and not till the last set did he show a bit of his old form. Congratulations to S. A. Rumjahn from whom much may be expected in the future.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The final of the Hong Doubles between H. E. Grace and R. E. Worthington and F. A. Redmond and L. A. Forster was to be decided yesterday but it had to be abandoned owing to the inclement weather. A good game is expected with probably the Naval representatives emerging winners.

—TOP SPIN.

Owing to his multifarious duties Mr. A. G. Stephen has reluctantly been compelled to resign his seat on the Legislative Council. It is understood that Mr. H. W. Bird, who is now at Home will take his place. Pending his return Mr. A. R. Lowe will have a seat on the Council. Mr. Lowe took the oath and his seat yesterday.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

OWING to weather conditions, the July Settlement is POSTPONED till MONDAY, 30th instant, and until such date no official quotations will be issued.

By Order of the Committee,
J. W. KEW,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 27, 1923.

PEAK CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE BAND NIGHT advertised for To-morrow (Saturday) evening has been CANCELLED on account of the Typhoon.

E. B. C. HORNEILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, July 27, 1923.

INDIAN RECREATION CLUB.

OWING to the Wet Weather, the "AT HOME" fixed for To-morrow, is now POSTPONED until SATURDAY, 4th August, 1923.

D. RUMJAHN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, July 27, 1923.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of 1922) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

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HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only).
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

Sailings:—To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and at 5 p.m. (Sundays at 5 a.m. only).
Sailings:—From Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and at 5 p.m. (Sundays at 4 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 4, Des Voeux Road Central, Messrs. TONG, COOK & SON, or the American Express Company Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH**

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "AGREEMENT CASTLE".....Sailing on or about 11th Aug.
S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE".....Sailing on or about 7th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through bills of lading.

"VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS" REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS 288.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

S.S. "TRIESTE".....Sailing on or about 29th July.
S.S. "ROSANDRA".....Sailing on or about 2nd Sept.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUCHESSE D'ASTA".....Sailing on or about 7th Aug.
S.S. "TRIESTE".....Sailing on or about end Aug.
S.S. "ROSANDRA".....Sailing on or about end Sept.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI".....Sailing from Calcutta on or about 25th July.

from Calcutta and Colombo.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, and Port Said.

BUENO AIRES RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS—Mardi Mercredi Durban & Capetown via Singapore.

MEXICO MARU (Call at Montevideo).....Friday, 17th August

BOMBAY—Fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

CELEBES MARU (Call at Penang).....Saturday, 4th Aug.

SUMATRA MARU.....Monday, 20th Aug.

CALCUTTA.....Wednesday, 15th Aug.

BANGKOK VIA SAIGON & SINGAPORE & DELA—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

KISHU MARU.....Wednesday, 1st August

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports taking cargo to OYERLAND PORTS U.S.A. Canada. Passenger service.

AFRICA MARU.....Friday, 17th August

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.....Wednesday, 8th August

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Yokokawa.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY. These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

AMARUSA MARU.....Sunday, 26th July Noon

KAIJO MARU.....Sunday, 5th Aug. Noon

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.....Thursday, 2nd August

SOBU MARU.....Friday, 3rd August

BATAVIA MARU.....Friday, 3rd August

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

R. SHIBA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Central No. 4090.

BOSTON & NEW YORK.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. "CITY OF MADRAS".....via Suez Canal.....5th Aug.

S.S. "ALFREY BUSH".....via Suez Canal.....16th Aug.

S.S. "CITY OF BOSTON".....via Suez Canal.....26th Aug.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

GUTHRIE & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

HONGKONG & CANTON HOLYOAK MASSEY & CO., LTD. CANTON.

B. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS.

via Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.

Also Shipchandler Articles.

Telephone No. 1112. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON

FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have

over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any

craft of 300 feet long.

Town Office: 64, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Tel. Central No. 445.

Shipyards: Shum-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Tel. Kowloon No. 9.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED**HOME VIA CANADA**

Hongkong to England.

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, YAMAGUCHI, MONTREAL & QUEBEC.

From Hongkong. Vancouver. From Canada. Due England.

E/Canada July 28 Aug. 12 E/France Aug. 18 Aug. 28

E/Russia Aug. 5 Aug. 17 E/Scotland Sept. 1 Sept. 8

E/Australia Aug. 24 Sept. 15 W/Scotland Sept. 21 Sept. 28

E/Asia Sept. 6 Sept. 24 E/Scotland Sept. 28 Oct. 2

E/Canada Sept. 23 Oct. 6 E/France Oct. 12 Oct. 19

E/Russia Oct. 4 Oct. 22 E/Scotland Oct. 27 Nov. 3

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

—Allotment of Cabin on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.

Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping Cars, Complimentary & Dining Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

Hongkong Office Telephone 753 Cables GACANPAC.

Passenger Department Telephone 43 Cables NAUTILUS.

Freight and Express

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. General Managers.

HAICHING.....Capt. J. S. Thomson.....FRIDAY, 27th July at 1 p.m.

HAICHONG.....Capt. W. C. Patterson.....TUESDAY, 31st July at 1 p.m.

HAICHONG.....Capt. Ellis Walker.....FRIDAY, 3rd August at 1 p.m.

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STRUTHERS & BARRY.

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Sequana".....Due Hongkong 2nd August.

U.S.S.B. "West Sequana".....Leaves Hongkong 3rd August.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SHIPBOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO & ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka".....Due Hongkong 11th August.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka".....Leaves Hongkong 12th August.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "West Carmona".....Due Hongkong 17th August.

U.S.S.B. "West Carmona".....Leaves Hongkong 18th August.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for

JAPAN CHINA STEAMSHIP LINE

INDO-CHINA-STRATA AND JAPA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone Central No. 1606.

K. A. HEYUM, Sea Agent.

Phone Central 1500. 1A, Chater Road.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.

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P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"SOUFAN"	6,098	6th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	6,017	15th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"ALIPORE"	6,273	22nd Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"KASHMIR"	6,841	29th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"SIOHIA"	6,513	5th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"MADEONIA"	11,089	12th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"DONGOLA"	8,858	19th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"SOUFAN"	6,097	26th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	6,017	3rd Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"ALIPORE"	6,273	10th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"KASHMIR"	6,841	17th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.
"SIOHIA"	6,513	24th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay.

1924

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MADEONIA"	11,089	25th Jan.	MARSEILLES and London Via usual Ports of Call
"KASHGAR"	6,017	8th Feb.	do.
"ALIPORE"	6,273	15th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	6,841	22nd Feb.	do.
"SIOHIA"	6,513	7th Mar.	do.
"MADEONIA"	11,089	14th Mar.	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,858	21st Mar.	do.
"SOUFAN"	6,097	28th Mar.	do.
"KASHGAR"	6,017	4th Apr.	do.
"ALIPORE"	6,273	11th Apr.	do.
"KASHMIR"	6,841	18th Apr.	do.
"SIOHIA"	6,513	25th Apr.	do.

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TORILLA"	5,205	27th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"JANUS"	4,924	29th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,050	4th August	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand,
Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London
via Panama Canal.

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MADEONIA"	11,089	27th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"CHAKRATA"	6,682	29th July	Yokohama.
"JANUS"	4,924	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	7th Aug.	Yokohama.
"DONGOLA"	8,858	11th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore
while waiting for the carrying steamer.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Outfits are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
HONGKONG.

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MADEONIA"	11,089	27th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"CHAKRATA"	6,682	29th July	Yokohama.
"JANUS"	4,924	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	7th Aug.	Yokohama.
"DONGOLA"	8,858	11th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Russia" arrived at Nagasaki on July 26
at 6.30 a.m. and is due at Shanghai to day.
The steamer will leave Shanghai to-
morrow at 10 a.m.
The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Canada" Capt. A. J. Bailey, R.N.R.,
Commander, will leave here for Victoria
and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai
(Woojung), Kobe and Yokohama at noon
to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Moji Maru" (Cal-
cutta Line) left Moji for Hongkong on
July 24 and is expected here on July 26.
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Fushimi Maru"
(European Line) left Singapore for Hong-
kong on July 24 and is expected here on
July 26.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Asia" arrived at Yokohama on July 20
a.m. left Yokohama on July 21 p.m. and
is due at Vancouver on July 30.
The N.Y.K. s.s. "Kure Maru"
(European Line) left Moji for Hongkong
via Shanghai on July 24 and is expected
here on July 26.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Iyo Maru" (Ameri-
can Line) left Kobe for Hongkong via
Forts on July 13 and is expected here on
July 26.
The B. F. s.s. "Hyon" left New
York on June 6 for Suez, Straits, Manila
and Hongkong and is due here on or
about August 1.
The B. F. s.s. "Patrol" left Liver-
pool on July 7 for Singapore, Hongkong,
Shanghai, Taku and Dairen and is due
here on or about August 2.
The B. F. s.s. "Fergus" left Liver-
pool on July 21 for Straits, Hongkong,
Shanghai and Japan and is due here on
or about Aug. 23.
The O. A. s.s. "Victoria" left here for
Sandakan and Australian ports on July
7, was due at Sydney on July 26 and will
sail from Sydney for Hongkong on Aug.
6 being expected here on or about Aug.
27.

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and Hongkong and is due here on or
about August 1.
The B. F. s.s. "Patrol" left Liver-
pool on July 7 for Singapore, Hongkong,
Shanghai, Taku and Dairen and is due
here on or about August 2.
The B. F. s.s. "Fergus" left Liver-
pool on July 21 for Straits, Hongkong,
Shanghai and Japan and is due here on
or about Aug. 23.
The O. A. s.s. "Victoria" left here for
Sandakan and Australian ports on July
7, was due at Sydney on July 26 and will
sail from Sydney for Hongkong on Aug.
6 being expected here on or about Aug.
27.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Iyo Maru" (Ameri-
can Line) left Kobe for Hongkong via
Forts on July 13 and is expected here on
July 26.
The B. F. s.s. "Hyon" left New
York on June 6 for Suez, Straits, Manila
and Hongkong and is due here on or
about August 1.
The B. F. s.s. "Patrol" left Liver-
pool on July 7 for Singapore, Hongkong,
Shanghai, Taku and Dairen and is due
here on or about August 2.
The B. F. s.s. "Fergus" left Liver-
pool on July 21 for Straits, Hongkong,
Shanghai and Japan and is due here on
or about Aug. 23.
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7, was due at Sydney on July 26 and will
sail from Sydney for Hongkong on Aug.
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MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.	July 19, 1923.	July 19, 1923.	July 19, 1923.
Best Sirloin, - Mol Long Pa .. lb.	30	24	12
" Prime Cut .. lb.	30	24	12
" Corned, - Ham Ngau Yak .. lb.	23	20	10
" Roast, - Shiu .. lb.	30	24	12
" Roast, - Ngau Nam .. lb.	28	20	10
" Soup, - Ngau Yak .. lb.	15	10	5
" Steak, - Ngau Yak Pa .. lb.	30	24	12
" Steak, - Ngau Yak .. lb.	40	30	15
" Sausages, - Ngau Cheung .. lb.	20	15	7
" Sausages, - Ngau No per set .. lb.	12	10	5
" Tongue, fresh, - Ngau Li each 60	50	40	20
" Tongue, corned, - Ham Ngau Li	60	50	25
" Head, - Ngau Tam .. each 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
" Heart, - Ngau Sam .. lb.	13	10	5
" Hump, - Ngau Kin .. lb.	28	20	10
" Feet, - Ngau Cheung .. lb.	12	10	5
" Kidneys, - Ngau Yiu .. lb.	12	10	5
" Liver, - Ngau Mo .. lb.	24	20	10
" Liver, - Ngau Kon .. lb.	16	13	6
" Tripe (undressed), Ngau To lb. 8	13	10	5
" Calves' Head and Feet, - Ngau Tam	1.00	1.00	1.00
" Mutton Chop, - Young Fat Kwai .. lb.	40	35	17
" Leg, - Young Fat .. lb.	40	35	17
" Shoulder, - Young Fat .. lb.	38	34	16
" Saddle, - Young Fat .. lb.	40	35	17
" Pig's Chitlings, - On Cheung .. lb.	38	34	16
" Brains, - On No per set .. lb.	12	10	5
" Feet, - On Cheung .. lb.	15	12	6
" Fry, - On Cheung .. lb.	15	12	6
" Head, - On Cheung .. lb.	18	15	7
" Heart, - On Cheung .. lb.	18	15	7
" Kidneys, - On Cheung .. lb.	18	15	7
" Liver, - On Cheung .. lb.	18	15	7
" Pork Chop, - On Fat Kwai .. lb.	30	25	12
" Leg, - On Fat Kwai .. lb.	32	27	13
" Loin, - On Fat Kwai .. lb.	18	15	7
" Fat or Lard, - On Fat Kwai .. lb.	22	18	9
" Sheep's Head and Feet, - Young	75	60	30
" Heart, - Young Fat .. lb.	8	7	3
" Kidneys, - Young Fat .. lb.	15	12	6
" Liver, - Young Fat .. lb.	15	12	6
" Sucking Pig, to order, - On Fat Kwai .. lb.	45	35	17
" Suet, Beef, - Shang Ngau Yak .. lb.	28	20	10
" Mutton, - Shang Ngau Yak .. lb.	40	35	17
" Veal, - Ngau Tai Yiu .. lb.	24	20	10
" Sausages, - Ngau Tai Cheung .. lb.	28	20	10
" No. 1 .. lb.	30	20	10

Fish.	July 19, 1923.	July 19, 1923.	July 19, 1923.
Barbel, - Ka Yu .. lb.	26	19	9
Crabs, - Pin Yu .. lb.	35	20	10
" Canton Fresh Water Fish .. lb.	32	18	9
" Carp, - Li Yu .. lb.	36	19	9
" Catfish, - Chik Yu .. lb.	40	25	12
" Codfish, - Min Yu .. lb.	38	20	10
" Crabs, - Hal .. lb.	45	23	11
" Cuttle Fish, - Mak Yu .. lb.	24	16	8
" Dab, - Sha Mang Yu .. lb.	45	23	11
" Dace, - Wong Mai Lap .. lb.	16	10	5
" Dog Fish, - Thi To Eha .. lb.	10	10	5
" Eels, - Gonger, - Hol Man .. lb.	34	18	9
" Fresh water, - Tim Shui Yu .. lb.	24	15	7
" Yellow, - Wong Shui .. lb.	42	28	14
" Frog, - Tin Hal .. lb.	60	35	17
" Guppies, - Shok Pui .. lb.	42	20	10
" Guppies, - Pak Kip Yu .. lb.	18	15	7
" Horplings, - To Pak .. lb.	30	18	9
" Halibut, - Cheung Kwan Kap .. lb.	16	10	5
" Labrus, - Wong Pa Yu .. lb.	32	18	9
" Loach, - Wu Yu .. lb.	52	28	14
" Lobster, - Lung Ha .. lb.	28	18	9
" Monk Fish, - Mong Yu .. lb.	38	28	14
" Mullet, - Tai Yu .. lb.	26	18	9
" Oysters, - Shang Ho .. lb.	30	18	9
" Parrot Fish, - Kai Kwai Yu .. lb.	26	14	7
" Perch, - Tai Yu .. lb.	28	10	5
" Pike, - Fa Pau Yung .. lb.	10	16	8
" Plodes, - Fan Yu .. lb.	42	28	14
" Pomfret, Black, - Huk Cheung .. lb.	45	38	19
" Pomfret, White, Pak Cheung .. lb.	48	38	19
" Prawns, - Ming Ha .. lb.	60	38	19
" Ray, - Pak Fa Sha .. lb.	10	14	7
" Rock Fish, - Shok Kwan Kap .. lb.	18	12	6
" Roach, - Chun Yu .. lb.	36	22	11
" Salmon, - Ma Yu .. lb.	65	38	19
" Shark, - Sha Yu .. lb.	10	8	4
" Skate, - Po Yu .. lb.	18	10	5
" Shrimps, - Ha .. lb.	42	28	14
" Snapper, - Lap Yu .. lb.	48	32	16
" Sole, - Tai Sha Yu .. lb.	38	28	14
" Trench, - Wan Yu .. lb.	34	22	11
" Turbot, - Tuo Hui Yu .. lb.	30	18	9
" Turtle, small, fresh water, - Kach Yu	80	40	20

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
From NEW YORK.
THE Steamship
"CITY OF MADRAS"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by
her are informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of
Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be
obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
31st July, 1923, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before 7th August, 1923, or they will
not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined on any
Tuesdays or Fridays, between the
hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within
the free storage period of one week.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by
THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.
Hongkong, July 25, 1923.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.
From NEW YORK.
THE Steamship
"NANERHC"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by
her are informed that all Goods are
being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
Godowns of Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence
delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
31st July, 1923, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before 7th August 1923, or they will
not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
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No Fire Insurance has been effected.
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Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Export Co., Ltd.

ELECTRICAL PLANT AND ACCESSORIES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN CHINA & HONGKONG.
"ARNHOLD & Co., Ltd."
1A, Chater Road. Phone Central 1800.

PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE. FRAUD CHARGE FAILS.

Judgment was given by the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies K.C.) yesterday, in a Chinese partnership dispute which occupied the Supreme Court's attention for a good many days recently. Wong On-shing was the plaintiff and the defendants were Au Man-kit and others.

The plaintiff, who was a partner in the defendant firm, claimed an account of what was due to him at the time of his retirement from the firm. Au Man-kit is the managing partner of the firm which was established in 1905 for the purpose of effecting sales and purchases on behalf of clients in Shanghai. During 1913 and 1919 Au Man Kit on behalf of the firm purchased two houses in Gilman's Bazaar, Hongkong, for \$32,500. In January, 1921, he sold them again for \$34,000. The plaintiff alleged that this amount was a gross undervalue, the properties being worth \$55,000. He said they were sold without his knowledge and consent and that the amount paid him on his retirement in May 1921 as his share was based on the purchase price. Furthermore, he said no payment was made to him in respect of goodwill. In his reply to the statement of defence the plaintiff also alleged the fraudulent concealment of the sale of the properties at a gross undervalue.

The case for the defence was that the property was sold at its proper value. It was further contended that the accounts of the firm, inclusive of the sale price of the properties in question, were agreed and settled between the parties on the plaintiff's retirement and that the plaintiff was estopped from reopening the accounts.

The Chief Justice pointed out in his judgment that the onus of proving the alleged fraudulent concealment was on the plaintiff and he said that in his opinion it had entirely failed. Regarding the claim for goodwill, the Honourable said he declined to entertain this judgment was accordingly entered for the defendants with costs.

Mr. Elton Potter, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff during the earlier part of the hearing and when he went Home Mr. C. G. Alabaster K.C. relieved him. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Lo and Lo, represented the defendants.

HUNTING EXTRAORDINARY. WITH CAMERA AND GUN IN AFRICA.

"Hunting Big Game in Africa" commences at the Coronet tomorrow. This picture made a hit at Home, while it was shown in New York for three months at the same theatre. Two hunters, H. A. and Sidney Snow, travelled sixty thousand miles through the wildest part of Africa to get these photographs. The picture shows animals charging the party. It shows the natives taking to the trees for safety, with Sidney Snow calmly grinding away at the camera. Once, however, he was forced to adopt similar measures, only to return and find his camera a complete wreck, charged and smashed up by a ferocious rhino. The African elephant is shown in all his majesty and bulk charging down on the party, as well as a wide swarth cut in the jungle when the herd stampeded. An amusing incident is when a warthog, after being chased round the belt by a Ford, suddenly decides to charge its pursuer. After numerous attempts he sits back and surveys the battered radiator with astonishment. A hyena tries the same thing. An interesting piece of film is a view of a water hole, with the denizens of the forest and plain coming down to quench their thirst. The picture shows Africa from the Cape to southern Abyssinia, and from the east coast thousands of miles into parts of the interior never before penetrated by white men. "Hunting Big Game in Africa" is over two years of adventure squeezed into two hours of thrills—and there are no takes, it is life.

RECORD YEAR.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

SOME QUAIN DETAILS.

That the Post Office is a very happy field for a Postmaster-General with imagination is shown by Mr. S. B. C. Ross's very readable report for last year. Mr. Ross received many interesting letters from all parts of the world—from the huge army wanting stamps, from the man who wanted to buy a chow dog, from the lady who enclosed a letter for the Emperor of China. Even the more prosaic details are interesting, as the reader will find. The report follows:—

STAFF.

During the year changes amongst the clerical staff of the Post Office Branch were one clerk, J. Santos, invalided from the Service, eleven resignations, three dismissals and two discharges. No Assistant Postmaster was appointed, though such an Officer will soon be urgently needed.

MAILS.

The number of mail bags and packets despatched from Hongkong during the year amounted to 175,402 as against 174,669 in 1921, an increase of 733; the number received was 183,839 as against 174,179, an increase of 9,660.

The number of mail bags and packets sent in transit through the Colony amounted to 128,140 as against 108,509 in 1921, an increase of 19,640.

Boxes and baskets in transit amounted to 8,320 as against 18,978, a decrease of 10,658.

4,597 steamers carrying mails arrived and 6,364 left in 1922 as against 5,334 and 7,774 respectively in 1921.

REGISTRATION AND PARCELS.

Registered and insured articles handled by the General Post Office amounted to 1,054,448 as against 1,089,032 in 1921, a decrease of 34,584.

Parcels, ordinary, and insured, handled by the Post Office, amounted to 345,834 as compared with 333,061 in the previous year, an increase of 10,773.

The total revenue from the Postal Service in 1922 amounted to \$662,862.11, an increase on the previous year of \$18,704.57. The expenditure for 1922 amounted to \$258,115.57.

The balance of revenue over expenditure amounted to \$404,746.54. The increase of revenue from the sale of postage stamps in the year 1922 over that of 1921 amounted to \$24,204.93.

MONEY ORDERS.

The slump in the Money Order transactions both inward and outward which started in the year 1921, has continued in 1922 but not to the same extent; the net falling off being \$50,002 against \$104,379 in the previous year.

It is difficult to state precisely the cause of this shrinkage in remittances. In the outward orders it is most probably due to the continued low value of the dollar but the greatest decrease occurs in the inward orders, viz. \$42,292. The bulk of the inward orders are remittances from Chinese and Japanese in Australia, United Kingdom, India, etc., thus pointing to the gradual elimination of the Asiatics from those countries.

The telegraphic Money Orders were:—outward, 57 orders amounting to £731. 12s. 0d. against 88 orders for £1,250. 18s. 6d. in 1921; inward, 31 orders amounting to £721. 0s. 4d. against 17 orders for £451. 8s. 3d. in 1921.

The sale of British Postal Orders is stationary but the paid orders showed a decrease of £1,705. 0s. 0d. The sale of Local Postal Notes also shows a diminution of \$3,466.00.

CHINESE DELIVERY SECTION.

During the year this section handled 2,329,698 ordinary letters, 93,695 other articles, and 7,477 postal hong packets as against 2,327,618 ordinary letters, 98,726 other articles, and 8,096 postal hong packets in 1921.

The registered articles delivered amounted to 203,621 of which 155,271 were from the United States and Canada, and 108,350 from China and other countries, showing a decrease of 70,238 as compared with 342,857 in 1921.

3,444 insured letters were dealt with as against 3,717 in 1921.

The total number of Chinese private boxes for which licenses were issued during the year was 331, an increase of 6, as compared with 325 in 1921.

The licenses of 22 Chinese Postal Hongs were renewed, the same number as in 1921.

The revenue collected during the year from radio-telegrams amounted to \$92,052.99, an increase of \$12,970.01 on the amount collected in 1921. Advances of vessels signalled at the Lighthouses yielded \$256.60 and Semaphore messages \$13.60 making a total of \$92,702.39 from the Telegraph Service. Expenditure amounted to \$85,670.83, which sum includes the cost of New Battery and a Motor Alterator for amounting to \$22,604.32.

The balance of expenditure over

revenue amounted to \$39,878.46.

The number of radio-telegrams forwarded during the year was 2,904 consisting of 40,928 words against 2,235 with 30,230 words in 1921, and 7,605 were received consisting of 104,859 words as against 6,183 with 82,513 words in 1921.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is pleasant to report that 1922 has been a record year for the Post Office. The sale of stamps—and this is the surest touch of all postal business—is the largest on record. The sales during the year 1922 amounted to \$672,683 as against \$548,370 in 1921. These figures represent the stamps sold for postal purposes only and do not of course include any stamps which are transferred by book entry to legal and other departments in the Government.

"BLACK MONDAY."

It will be remembered that during the early part of the year under report a prolonged shipping strike affected the Colony and had it not been for this the stamp sales would have been much greater. No one who knows the Post Office on ordinary occasions will ever forget that Black Monday when only some 23 letters were posted in Hongkong and none was received.

The balance of total revenue over total postal expenditure amounted to \$404,746.54. It is gratifying to note that the Hongkong Post Office is one of the very few in the world which has not been compelled to increase its rate of postage since 1914. It is thought that only the United States and China are in the same happy position.

There were some trivial changes of rates during the year. The post-card rate to China was increased from 1½ cents to 2 cents in order to conform to the Chinese domestic rate, and the rate from Hongkong to Canton was varied from 2 cents the half ounce to 4 cents an ounce.

The newspaper rate which was puzzling and illogical has been revised and now is 2 cents per doz. to all places to which the letter rate is 4 cents an oz. and 2 cents per 2 oz. to all other places.

INCREASED BUSINESS.

I give a few figures showing the increase in postal business for the year 1922 as compared with the years 1902 and 1912. The General Post Office was moved from the old to the present building on the 19th June, 1911. The year 1912 gives therefore the first complete year's working in the present building. These figures will show how greatly some extension in sorting space is required.

Postal Revenue. Postage Stamps.

Year	Revenue	Postage Stamps
1902	387,606.19	316,240.12
1912	401,634.32	260,867.12
1922	602,862.11	238,116.57

Registered Insured Letters. Parcels.

Year	Registered Letters	Insured Letters	Parcels
1902	475,510	294	91,380
1912	870,927	3,945	119,145
1922	1,039,087	14,701	343,834

TEMPTING POSTMEN.

Many complaints were received during the year concerning the loss of ordinary letters alleged to contain money. The sorting of ordinary letters in every Post Office in the world is based on the assumption that such letters contain nothing of value. The Registration Branch is organised on the assumption that every letter contains something of importance, if not of value, while in the Insured Letter Branch it is assumed that all letters are of value.

During the year under review a letter containing \$200 in notes was sent by ordinary post. This letter was duly received by the addressee. This sum, represents about one year's pay to a postman or house-boy. It is hoped that persons who send their money through the posts contrary to regulations will realise not only that they lose their money—that is, a small matter—but also that they tempt postmen and house-boys to steal and cause the loss of large numbers of other letters.

When letters containing money are posted and stolen, other letters if bulky are also stolen in the hope that they also may have been posted contrary to regulations and may contain money. Thus innocent people sending photographs to their friends have to suffer.

LOST.

A certain number of mail bags were unfortunately lost during the year; they were as follows:—

Six bags for Chefoo and Weihaiwei despatched from Hongkong on 23rd November were lost in the wreck of the s.s. "Koonshing."

Five bags of mails for Hongkong despatched from "Lungchow" between 1st and 5th May were stolen by highway robbers in Kwangsi and 2 bags for Hongkong despatched from "Nanning" on 20th August were stolen by pirates on the West River.

No bag or registered letter was however lost while in the custody of the Hongkong posts.

There were three prosecutions during the year.

1. Postal Clerk Kan Chun-kong was charged on 9th March, 1923, with removing postage stamps from correspondence. He was allowed out on bail of \$50 and later failed to appear. His bail was exalted.

2. Chan Cheuk-sang, Master of the Chouk Koo Postal Hong, was charged on 3rd September, 1923, with having in his possession certain forged dies with intent to defraud. He pleaded guilty and on 20th September, 1923, was sentenced to 4 months hard labour.

3. Postman No. 18, Chan Kwai, was charged on 27th October, 1922, with (1) Larceny of 63 letters (2) Failing to deliver 63 letters. He was found guilty and was sentenced to 6 weeks hard labour on the 1st charge and to 2 weeks hard labour on the 2nd charge.

What may be described as the extra-postal correspondence of the Post Office has enormously increased.

First and foremost there is the large army of stamp collectors. I do not of course refer to dealers who send cheques and drafts for their fancies, but to the numberless private persons who are interested in this hobby. The small boys and girls scattered all over the world, who wish me "or some other small boy or girl" to send them Chinese stamps. For some reason I am supposed to be a "perfect mine" of Chinese stamps. Then judging from the number of letters received, the whole surviving male population of what was Hungary has taken to collecting Hongkong stamps. Next in mass come the people who wish to find missing relatives. Their cursory inquiries, the school teacher who has never seen a Chinese newspaper but would like one to explain to his pupils, (this was duly sent with a pinned on notice "this side up"), the man who wanted to buy a chow dog, the many men who had ginseng to sell, the lady who wrote to me enclosing a letter to the Emperor of China, who, she appeared, to think had apartments somewhere in my office.

The letter began "Dear Emperor," and asked for his autograph and expressed a hope that the writer and her husband might meet the Dear Emperor when they visited the Orient in the Fall. The last letter worthy of comment was one from a man who wished me to send him signed cards from all notable persons "in my island." I think that this was the only letter received to which I was unable to make any reply.

On the 30th November the British Postal Agencies in China were withdrawn under the stipulations entered into by the British Government at the Washington Conference. I append a short historical account of these Agencies.

I wish to thank my friends, Mr. Picard Destelan, Co-Director General of Posts, Mr. J. M. C. Rousseau, Secretary to the Directorate, and Mr. E. B. Tolliday, Postal Commissioner Kwangtung, for the friendly assistance which they gave me. It was owing to their help that the withdrawal of the British Agencies was rendered not only an easy, but an agreeable task.

In conclusion I wish again as I have had the pleasure to do in past years, to thank the Post Office staff for their zeal and willingness which is alone responsible for the excellent report I am able to offer.

"I can call a clansman of mine who can give evidence to the effect that I get drunk whenever I wish to and that I do so very often" was the startling statement made by a Chinese in Mr. C. D. Melbourne's court yesterday. He was charged with assaulting another clansman and pleaded that he was under the influence of liquor. Sub-inspector Macdonald said that after being locked up in a cell, accused howled for over an hour. Mr. Melbourne imposed a fine of \$3 and ordered accused to sign a bond of \$100 for six months.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

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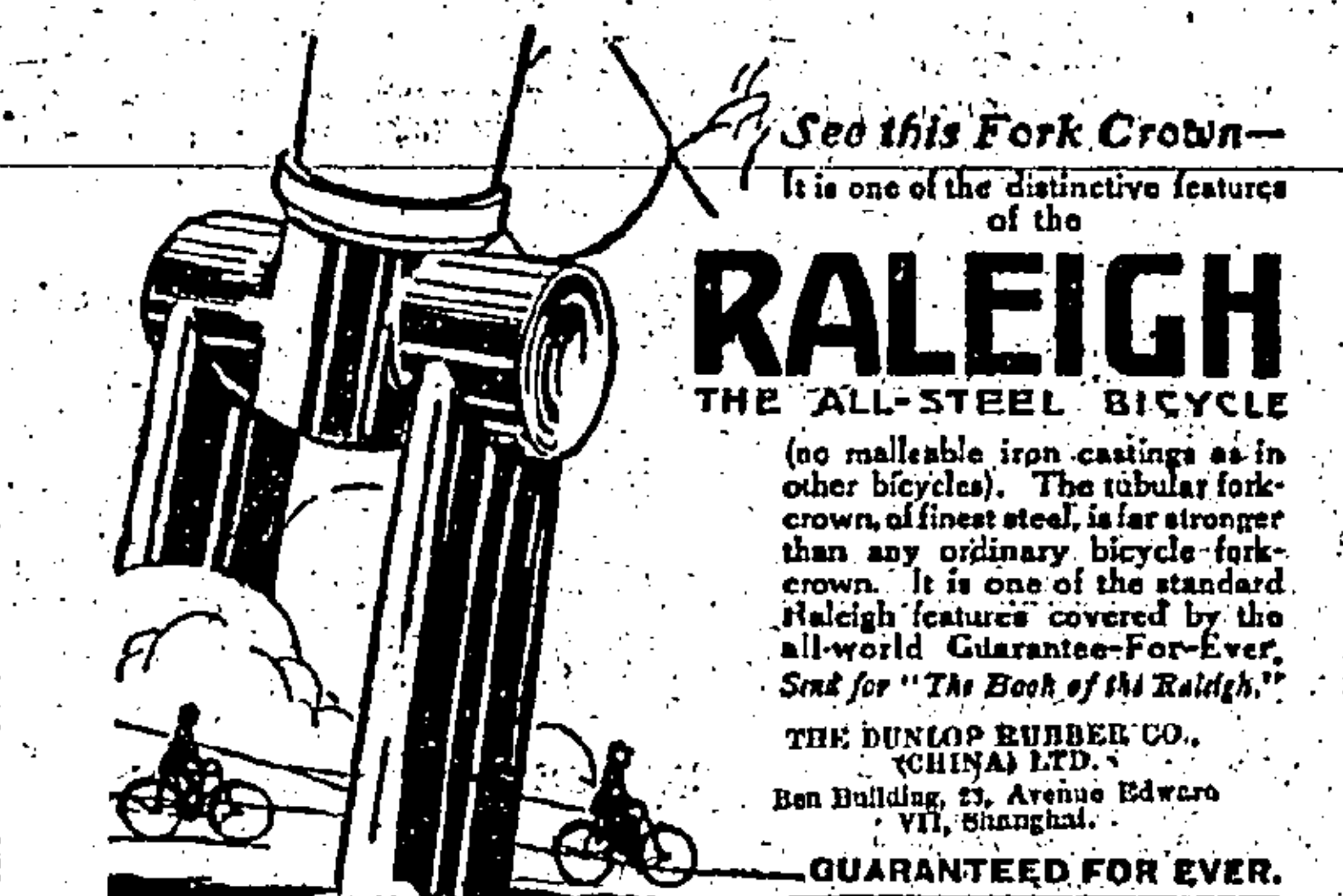
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COMMERCIAL VEHICLES
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HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE
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It is one of the distinctive features of the
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
(no malleable iron castings as in other bicycles). The tubular fork crown, of finest steel, is far stronger than any ordinary bicycle fork crown. It is one of the standard Raleigh features covered by the all-world Guarantee-For-Ever, sent for "The Book of the Raleigh".
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JAMES STEER
THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)
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Motor Car Storing, washing and cleaning in this, our new concrete Main Garage and Service Station, Wong Nei Ohng Road (Happy Valley), upper end of Race Course.

PER MONTH
\$20

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LTD.
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KOWLOON'S PROGRESS.

BUILDING'S OR BURLALS?

\$7,500,000 SCHEME.

Arising out of a recommendation at yesterday's Finance meeting of the Legislative Council when H. E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$10,000 on account of Public Works Extraordinary, Kowloon cemetery, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, said he very much regretted to say that unless the Government would grant a postponement for further consideration of this matter, he must oppose the passing of the vote. He read the following letter:

No. 2 Liberty Avenue,
New Garden City,
Honmuntin.

Hongkong, June 28, 1923.
The Honourable,
COLONIAL SECRETARY,

Sir,—We desire to respectfully lay before the Government the following scheme for the development for the purpose of erecting new buildings on new ground on the land in the centre of the Kowloon Peninsula, which is at present set aside as a cemetery site.

We desire to enter into an agreement with the Government to purchase the site for the development for building of the whole of that area, together with the surrounding chain of hills, which is estimated to amount to ten million square feet. Out of that area we beg leave to suggest that three million square feet should be set aside for roads or other public purposes.

Upon the area in question we are prepared to spend \$7,500,000, which we estimate would be sufficient to cut down the surrounding hills for the purpose of general levelling and also for the purpose of opening the site, which is at present much enclosed to the cooling influence of the winds. As regards the number of houses to be erected we should be prepared to erect five hundred (500) houses at least within a period of ten (10) years; this period being mentioned in order for the removal of the bones from the Chinese graves at present inside the area. Should sites be required to deposit earth from excavations of the above hills, the Government will provide same on the nearest area of the surrounding land.

We should, however, be prepared to erect as early as possible, on sites which are capable of speedy formation, at least fifty (50) houses suitable for occupation by British or Portuguese residents. On the Eastern portion of the site, which will require much longer to level and develop, we are prepared to put Chinese houses of four or five storeys of the usual tenement type for the Chinese working classes. This development on the east side of the cemetery site would, we hope, fit in with any plans which the Government may have formed for development in the neighbourhood of Hok Un Village, and will enable ground in the very centre of the Kowloon Peninsula to be developed for the benefit of the living.

As regards the price to be paid for the land we beg leave to suggest, for consideration, as we are proposing to undertake the very expensive work of levelling and laying out the proposed area, that such price should be the same as that of the Hommuntin Extension, i.e., 15 cents per square foot payable as per condition (B) in the Honmuntin Bill, No. 1531. We would also beg leave to suggest the same rate of Crown Rent, i.e., \$500.00 per acre (subject to reduction as per condition (A) in said letter), and the same term of years, i.e., 75 years renewable.

As regards sites suitable for a Chinese cemetery, in lieu of the present area, we beg leave to suggest the following four (4) sites marked A, B, C and D, for the consideration of the Government, and would beg leave to point out that in Hongkong Island itself, the main cemetery for Chinese is situated around at Aberdeen, that at Canton the White Cloud Burial Ground is situated more than 3 miles from the City, whilst Chinese dying at Macao (unless Christians) are buried outside of the barrier, i.e., in Chinese territory. We have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servants,

(Sd.) F. P. de V. Soares,
Chan Pih Chun,
Li Wing Kong,
Kong E. Sun,
H. C. Wong,
Chau Yuo Ting,
Mok Kon Sang,
Woo Hay Kong,
Mok Kok Ming,
F. G. G. Kwun,
Leung Shui Tong by
his attorney Leung
Chi Hing.

The signatories to this letter, Mr. Pollock said, intend to spend a sum of no less than \$7,500,000 in developing this site for the very centre and heart of Kowloon Peninsula for the benefit partly of British and Portuguese residents, and also partly for the benefit of the Chinese working classes. The letter also states that the signatories guarantee that this proposed expenditure of \$7,500,000 will be carried out. When it was originally

ly suggested, as part of the town planning of Kowloon Peninsula, to set apart this piece of land as a cemetery, he did not think anybody could have foreseen the extraordinary rapid building development which had taken place during the last twelve months, and, which seem likely to continue for some months to come. The result was that this site, which was set apart by the Government for a cemetery, was now being surrounded by building schemes upon every side. In fact, upon looking at the map of the Town Planning Committee, one found that there is development on all sides and that this site is left as a very bad oasis—a very undesirable oasis—right in the very heart of Kowloon. These gentlemen, who propose the scheme for the consideration of the Government, have evidently thought things well out. They did not suggest for one single moment that this site as it at present exists is altogether an ideal site for building houses. They realised that it is necessary to make a good deal of levelling and cutting down. There are hills to the east and to the south, and those hills will have to be cut down and filled in as part of the scheme under consideration. As regards building, in the near future fifty houses are to be put up for occupation by British or Portuguese residents, and those houses it is proposed to erect on the part of the cemetery site which is near the Hommuntin extension. Other houses it is proposed to put up at a later date are Chinese tenement houses, and the period suggested for the completion of the whole lot of Chinese houses, amounting to 500 houses including the fifty already mentioned, is within a period of ten years. It is necessary, Mr. Pollock said, to have a certain lapse of time, because, as is well known by members of this Council, a certain number of Chinese have been buried inside this site, and therefore it would be necessary for a considerable period of time to elapse before it would be possible to remove the remains of all those who are now buried there. We suggest, that this site in the centre of Kowloon should be reserved for the benefit of the living, and that the cemetery should be put further out. They also suggest that in the present demand for housing accommodation it would be a very bad policy for the Government to turn down a scheme like this, a scheme which involves the expenditure of \$7,500,000, a scheme from which the Government will ultimately derive considerable benefit in the way of rates and taxes and Crown rents. We have been told, that it is a good thing in the present housing shortage to get more houses, and yet more houses and yet again more houses. The well-known gentlemen whose names appear at the back of the scheme are prepared to put up this sum of \$7,500,000 and they desire to expand it on the site in question.

With regard to the cemetery, being placed at a more distant part of the Peninsula, as we are reminded in the last paragraph of the letter I have read, here in Hongkong Island, the main cemetery for Chinese is far distant from the City of Victoria being situated round in Aberdeen; at Canton the White Cloud Burial Ground is outside the walls of the city, a distance of some miles, and Chinese who die at Macao, unless they are Christians, are buried outside the Chinese territory. I think, Sir, it would be a great mistake if the Government, because it has once been considered that this site will be suitable for burial purposes, should adhere to that decision in the altered conditions of building development which have arisen during the last few months, and also in the face of this letter which I have read out to the Council. As I pointed out just now, by the building of these houses the Government will receive an annual increment in Crown rents and taxes. This cemetery site is certainly not a very pleasing site to write, and neither from Hommuntin or from the Kowloon Hospital, and of course we all know that funerals must be accompanied by a certain amount of processions and noise and so on. It seems to me it is altogether an unsuitable site in this respect. This development which is proposed on the eastern side of the site, when the hills are cut down a bit and levelled, will form a very suitable addition to the Chinese tenement houses, which, under the Town Planning scheme, the Government is proposing to put up at Hok Un. It will be advantageous from the point of view that it will afford more passengers for the railway, and therefore more revenue to the Government. In fact, Sir, there are a whole number of points in favour of the scheme which should be mentioned, but I think it will be sufficient to rely upon those which I have already mentioned. I do submit, however, that the Government should not lightly turn down the scheme, but that they should accept it. It has very influential backing and it is a genuine scheme, which I submit should receive the Government's support. Alternative sites for the cemetery have been suggested in the plans enclosed in the letter referred to and I submit that these sites are quite adequate. I think

we should make a great mistake now if we allow this very centre of Kowloon Peninsula to be occupied as a burial place, and that we should not oppose this development which is suggested in the letter I have read. Accordingly, Sir, if the Government pushes on with this work now I can only say with reluctance that I must vote against it. I think it is a mistake policy; I think it is a block to the development of Kowloon Peninsula which is now in sight, and a distinct block to the gentlemen who are ready and willing to spend a considerable sum of money in the development of this part of the Peninsula for building purposes.

The Chairman: This question, gentlemen, has been discussed through and through, but I will reiterate briefly the arguments for and against the use of this site for cemetery purposes. The Government holds no brief either way. It is simply concerned in seeing that all land available is used to the best possible purpose. I do not know how many of you know the area; it is quite extraordinary to discover the very few people who have been there. The Kowloon Residents' Association sent in a protest some time ago, when it was decided that this should be set apart; but when their representative came to see me I found, after putting questions to him, that he had never seen the site and did not know where it was. I suggested to the Association that their Committee should accompany me over the ground, and over all other possible sites, with the result that they agreed unanimously that this was the best site. The Town Planning Committee had it under consideration and they did exactly the same thing. We again went over to Kowloon and examined these various areas and again the decision was unanimous. The place is engaged with hills and it is so intensely hot that when it was proposed to have a football ground there it was decided at once that it was out of the question for recreation generally. It lies very low and there is a big hill facing the Cement Works, entirely between it and all summer breezes. I am second to none in my recognition of Mr. Soares's enthusiasm in this matter. I was associated with him in the Hommuntin scheme and he initiated the Kowloon Tong scheme; and he has continually pressed me to go on with this scheme for laying out the cemetery land, largely because it adjoins Hommuntin and would form, in his view, a convenient extension. With regard to these alternative sites I have the plan before me and find that site A is behind Kowloon City on the Rifle Range. That is already set apart as a Chinese Christian cemetery. Site "B" is behind Samshing, where we are laying out some excellent buildings facing Lee Yuen Park. Site "C" is near Laichikok and has been suggested as a possible place for a military cantonment. Site "D" is near Hammer Hill, and may be used for jail quarters and for a police school for which it is very suitable. All the buildings on these sites will face outwards to the summer breezes. With regard to this cemetery site I quite realise that in the present boom the Chinese will build anywhere. I have discussed the matter in detail with Mr. Soares who quite agreed that one would have to cut down an enormous amount of hill and fill in, making a very soft foundation and a very heavy increase in the cost of building. He expressed himself as entirely willing to transfer his whole scheme and capital to other land in the neighbourhood which, as he admits, far better situated from the point of view of breeze and sunlight. An ocular demonstration is much more satisfactory, and if our members would agree to come on and view these sites I should be very glad indeed to explain the situation on the spot.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Yau-ko: And meet Mr. Soares at the same time? The Chairman: Certainly. The Hon. Mr. Pollock: I think it is a very good idea. The Chairman: Will Monday 5 p.m. at Kowloon suit hon. members? The members signified that it would.

By the death of Sir Albert Hobson, there has passed away an expert in industrial finance who had rendered signal service to industry more particularly in Sheffield with which he was closely connected.

Mr. Jas. Hornell, Director of Fisheries, Madras, formerly of Ceylon, is retiring towards the end of the year. He intends to devote his energies thereafter largely to ethnological subjects in the Pacific.

Writing about the departure of Lieut.-Col. E. A. Hill R.A.O.C. and Mrs. Hill for Hongkong, Captain Papers says Lieut.-Col. Hill's departure is a severe loss to the plans enclosed in the letter referred to and I submit that these sites are quite adequate. I think

CHINA STATION.

HONGKONG'S NAVAL FUTURE.

COMMODORE GRACE'S VIEWS.

Will the new Singapore naval base mean that the Royal Naval Dockyard here will be eventually removed? Meanwhile will the Singapore base mean that the repair work in the Hongkong yard will decrease and will this mean in turn that the staff here will be reduced?

Answering these questions which a *China Mail* reporter put to him yesterday, Commodore Grace said: "As Commodore, I have no opinion to express, but as a naval officer I can give you my personal opinion in reply to the points raised."

Commodore Grace does not think it possible that the Hongkong yards will ever be removed. The Singapore scheme is still very much in the air and as it will not be completed for ten years it is early yet to form any opinion. For the sake of argument, however, it was agreed to consider the position from the viewpoint of Singapore being the naval base.

The present dockyards in Hongkong will always be necessary, in the opinion of Commodore Grace, as it is extremely unlikely that with Singapore a naval base, the naval units on the China station will be reduced. From present indications, the tendency is to strengthen the fleet in China waters (numerically at any rate) and ships in need of repairs—such as river gun-boats and the Yangtze River patrol—will scarcely be sent to Singapore.

With regard to question 2, the base at Singapore will necessarily decrease the work done here and will, of course, necessitate a reduction in staff but not one that will materially affect the welfare of the port.

The labour market is bound to be affected by the change as Singapore will need more skilled labour. Chinese labour is the only Asiatic labour capable of doing such work and the Hongkong Naval Yard is the only rational source of supply.

"Undoubtedly volunteers will be called for from our present Chinese staff," said Commodore Grace, "but they are certain to expect a higher rate of pay in Singapore. Many of our men have been with us 20 years and have their homes here, so they are unlikely to volunteer for service in a climate like Singapore without a *quid pro quo*."

Asked whether the importation of labour from Hongkong might not lead to labour troubles, the Commodore said there was that possibility but others were far better qualified than himself to discuss the *pros and cons* of the subject.

During the conversation, the respective strength of the British China Fleet was discussed. "Taking two years at random—1890 and 1907—it will be seen that in the former year the China Fleet consisted of the battleships: "Barfleur," "Centurion" and "Victorious" the cruisers: "Aurora," "Bonaventure," "Brisk," "Endymion," "Hermione," "Iphigenia" and "Undaunted" besides seven gunboats, two torpedo boats and three sloops. In 1907 we find no battleships, the fleet consisting of six cruisers, six attached ships, ten river gunboats and seven torpedo boat destroyers. "Whether our China fleet will be increased or decreased I cannot tell—it depends on when the next 'world typhoon' breaks," said Commodore Grace at parting.

CRITIC THRASHED.

"WOMAN SINGER'S ATTACK IN STREET."

Frau Marie Abicht-Bauer, the opera singer, has been dealing fiercely with one of her critics. She met him in the High-street at Linz on the Danube where she had appeared in "The Gipsy Baron," and took him to task for the disagreeable notice he had written about her performance in the local papers.

He told her idly that he could not discuss the matter in the public street. There was nothing to say about the opera singer. She clenched her fists and began to give the critic a drubbing.

Being even more disinclined to fight with a woman in the street than he was to discuss art with her, he got hold of her hands and held her tightly until passers-by came to the rescue.

Then the critic lit a cigarette and strolled to the police station, where he took out a summons against Frau Abicht-Bauer for assault.

Rear-Admiral Arthur A. M. Duff has succeeded in the post of Rear-Admiral, First Battle Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, by Rear-Admiral William A. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., who has held his flag in the "Revenge."

CORRESPONDENCE.

RELEASED DETECTIVES.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail,"]

Sir,—The most sensational incident of this week might probably be the release of the two Chinese detectives from prison, who were given a short period each for brutally assaulting a Chinese coal merchant recently. It recalls the action of Dr. Sun Yat-sen setting at liberty the head of the Seamen's Union, who murdered his wife in Canton during the recent labour troubles.

In cases where a sentence is to be commuted strong reasonable grounds must be presented, and made known and in this detectives' case, I am of the opinion that as the evidence before the Court became convincing enough as to warrant the two detectives receiving their term of punishment, what reasonable grounds there are for the G.S.P. to appeal to the Crown for the commutation of the men?

Has the C.S.P. a doubt that the complainant in the case was not assaulted by his men?

Is the C.S.P. inclined to believe that the detectives were on a proper run of their duty and that they had arrested the right person?

Is the C.S.P. fully conscious of the fact that occasionally Chinese detectives are impeached for acts which are unlawful?

As far as I have observed, the Chinese detectives seem to do as they please, and I should only imagine that they do not receive advice from their superior officers, as to behave decently when they are searching suspects in the streets and to treat arrested persons in the best possible manner, that is to say, except them up to the station without delivering blows on them.

The C.S.P. requires to be told that the detectives use brutal force towards prisoners while bringing them to the station, and as there have been a witness to many such incidents, I like the G.S.P. to see that this habit does not come up again before the public eye.

There is either a belief or a doubt in every case and in the present instance, I am at a loss to understand why must the evidence of the detectives be convinced as the real truth and that the sentence as passed on them should be commuted, if only because they are in the Police and do no wrong.

Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, July 27, 1923

MISSING AT SEA.

CHINA COAST MAN DISAPPEARS.

Sea-faring men of the China coast will regret to learn of the death, supposedly by drowning, of a well-known skipper in the person of Captain McArthur, master of the China Merchants Steamship Company's "Kiang Wah." Deceased, who left Montreal by the Canadian Pacific "Empress of Scotland" on his way to Southampton, was found to be missing a day before the vessel reached its destination, says the *Japan Chronicle*.

Captain McArthur, who had until two years ago resided in Chusan Road, Shanghai, with his wife and four children, who are now in Scotland, was 63 years of age, and had been a sea-faring man for 43 years, having been in the employ of the China Merchants' Company for the past 23 years, seventeen years of which he served as captain.

Deceased left Shanghai broken in health on May 19, sailing for Home by the "Empress of Russia." As he had been paid off by the Company, he intended to rejoin his wife and family in Scotland. He had four children, two boys and two girls, the eldest being 16 years of age.

Prior to joining the China Merchants' Company deceased had sailed the seven seas on windjammers. He went to sea in a sailing ship 1880 and was commanding officer when he took up steam service. For several years he sailed from Shanghai to Hongkong, and later was transferred to the river service.

A Reuter's cable from New York announces that Jack Dundee won the prize fight with Criqui winning on points.

The inclement state of the weather has meant the cancellation of a number of local functions. These include the Band-recital arranged for this evening at Volunteer headquarters, and the recital at the Peak Club to-morrow evening also the "At Home" at the Indian Recreation Club at Sookumpoo Valley.

Lord Carew died early at his residence, 28, Belgrave-square, S.W., after a very short illness, in his 63rd year. The third holder of the title, he succeeded his father in 1881 and in 1883 married the beautiful Miss Julia Mary Letby, who died in September last.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

EXPECTED DEPARTURE.

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

July 28.—I.O.S.N. Tungkang. A. Makusa M. Liangchow. Chusan. Kwoyang. Hailong. Kiangtung. Hainan. Yachang. Sochu Maru. Hailong. Kwoyang. Hainan. Aug. 1.—I.O.S.N. Sochu Maru. Hailong. Kwoyang. Hainan. Aug. 3.—D.L. Hailong. Hailong. Aug. 3.—D.L. Hailong.

AMOI.

July 28.—O.S.K. Amakusa M. Yungchow. Hailong. Hailong. Aug. 2.—O.S.K. Sochu Maru. Hailong. Hailong. Aug. 3.—D.L. Hailong. Hailong.

FOOCHOW.

July 31.—D.L. Hailong. Hailong. Aug. 3.—D.L. Hailong.

TAKAO.

Aug. 2.—O.S.K. Sochu Maru. Hailong. Hailong. Aug. 3.—O.S.K. Sochu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

SHANGHAI.

July 28.—O.S.K. Shantung. Tungkang. Empress of Canada. Liangchow. Trieste. Chusan. Fushimi Maru. Yachang. Pres. Tat. Aug. 1.—I.O.S.N. Yachang. Pres. Tat. Aug. 2.—O.S.K. Sochu Maru. Hailong. Hailong. Aug. 3.—D.L. Hailong. Hailong.

DAIREN.

Sept. 15.—T.K.K. Siberia Maru. Hailong. Hailong. July 28.—O.S.K. Chusan. Hailong. Hailong.

KEELUNG.

July 28.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru. Hailong. Hailong. Aug. 3.—O.S.K. Sochu Maru. Hailong. Hailong. Sept. 15.—T.K.K. Sochu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

TSINGTAO.

July 28.—O.S.K. Shantung. Yachang. Hailong. Aug. 1.—I.O.S.N. Yachang. Hailong. Aug. 3.—D.L. Hailong. Hailong.

WEIHAIWEI.

July 30.—O.S.K. Keelchow. Hailong. Hailong.

CHEFOO.

July 30.—O.S.K. Keelchow. Hailong. Hailong.

TIENTSIN.

July 28.—I.O.S.N. Chiphung. Keelchow. Hailong. Hailong. Aug. 3.—O.S.K. Chusan. Hailong. Hailong.

HOIHOW.

July 28.—I.O.S.N. Liangchow. Hailong. Hailong. Aug. 3.—O.S.K. Chusan. Hailong. Hailong.

HAIPHONG.

July 28.—P.A.L. Cie. Sochu Maru. Hailong. Hailong. Aug. 3.—O.S.K. Chusan. Hailong. Hailong.

SAIGON.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

BANGKOK.

July 28.—I.O.S.N. Chatsang. Hailong. Hailong. Aug. 3.—O.S.K. Chusan. Hailong. Hailong.

SINGAPORE.

July 28.—P. & O. Macedonia. Hailong. Hailong. Aug. 3.—O.S.K. Chusan. Hailong. Hailong.

CEYLON.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

INDIA.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

AFRICA.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

AMERICA.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

EUROPE.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

ASIA.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

AUSTRALIA.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

NEW ZEALAND.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

ANTARCTICA.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

ARCTIC.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

SPAIN.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

ITALY.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

GERMANY.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

FRANCE.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

ENGLAND.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

SCOTLAND.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

IRELAND.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

WELSH.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

SCOTLAND.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

IRELAND.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

WELSH.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

SCOTLAND.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

IRELAND.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

WELSH.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

SCOTLAND.

Aug. 1.—O.S.K. Kishu Maru. Hailong. Hailong.

IRELAND.

UNLUCKY FOR VERMIS. Now that science has perfected this extraordinary liquid-spray, which, though instantly fatal to all kinds of dangerous disease-carrying pests, is harmless to furniture, upholstery and fabrics, as it leaves no stain or trace.

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THE CLEAN LIQUID VERMICIDE

Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches die instantly—

from the effects of the fine vapour-spray of LOTOL, as it penetrates and carries its vermin-killer unerringly right into their hidden lairs and breeding places in the cracks, niches and crannies, where ordinary cleansing methods never reach.

Spray LOTOL freely from an ordinary sprayer direct on to suspected places in walls, ceilings, mattresses, beds, curtains, carpet, floors, cupboards, etc. LOTOL contains no stain and leaves everything fresh, clean and pure. LOTOL also destroys ants, flies and mosquitoes. Sold at all druggists in town. The sprayer costs \$5.00 extra.

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Mrs. Gertrude Freeman, who plied across the continent in 1856 by ox cart, has lived to ride over the same route in an aeroplane. She is 84 and had ridden in buglies, trains and automobiles, but the trip in the clouds was a novel experience. According to R. L. Clobey who piloted the plane in which Mrs. Freeman flew in a few hours, over cities which once were rolling plains, taking days to traverse, she acted "like a regular veteran."



Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright qualified for one of his own bravery medals in his pursuit and capture of James Lambatta, gunman, who took refuge in a dark hallway and later on the roof of a tenement house, firing continuously. Enright was in his automobile, driven by his chauffeur, Detective Charles Eisle, when he heard a fusillade of shots and found one of his detectives in a pistol duel with Lambatta, wanted by the police. Without hesitation, Enright followed the fugitive into a hallway, bullets splintering the wall all about him, and finally cornered him. Lambatta was found to be seriously wounded, Enright, it developed, was not armed.



Representative Fred D. Britten, Republican, a "wet" leader, has announced his intention of introducing a beer-and-light-wines bill on the first day of the new Congress. In an explanatory statement he declared that \$700,000,000—more than enough to run the entire Army and Navy for a year—could be produced in revenue by permitting the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer under Federal tax. "Such a tax would be paid more cheerfully than any other the Government could impose," he declared. "It would not only take care of a soldier's bonus, but would pay off the whole national debt in twenty years."



Shrines from all parts gathered at Washington for their annual convention. James S. McCandless, Imperial Potentate, was warmly greeted on his arrival in the capital. An ovation also was accorded Conrad Dyckeman, who is expected to become the next Imperial Potentate.



Miss Cathleen Vanderbilt, fairest of all the noted Vanderbilts, heiresses, probably will be wedded in midsummer to Harry C. Gushing, member of a prominent family. Their engagement was announced recently by Mrs. Sydney J. Colford, mother of the bride-to-be.



Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, noted opera star, has sailed from New York for an extensive tour of Europe. She will visit all the important cities on the Continent and in Great Britain, and may sing there. Her nine-year-old daughter, Adrienne, accompanied Matzenauer.



Long friends, Miss Elizabeth Hoy and George Sabl, who are not more than three feet tall, decided that they would both be happier if married and obtained a licence, though they had to stand on chairs to sign the application. They were wedded by a Justice of the Peace in the presence of other little friends.



Attacked by a voracious crocodile, more than five feet in length, Karl P. Schmidt, of the Zoological staff of the Field Museum, captured the monster with his bare hands on a recent expedition to Honduras. The man-eater caught Schmidt off guard, but the latter remembered an old trick and thrust one thumb and index finger into the monster's eyes, holding him in that way until his shouts brought assistance. Schmidt confessed later that he could not have held out much longer.

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